HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS STAFF MEMBERS

FILE TITLE/NUMBER/VOLUME: WIROGUE
201-233477
VOL. II

INCLUSIVE DATES:

CUSTODIAL UNIT/LOCATION:

ROOM:

DELETIONS, IF ANY:

DATE RECEIVED	DATE RETURNED	REVIEWED BY (PRINT NAME)	SIGNATURE OF REVIEWING OFFICIAL
27 JULY 78		DAN HARDWAY	Dan Hardway

NO DOCUMENTS MAY BE COPIED OR REMOVED FROM THIS FILE

201-233477

SECRET

SR/DOB/60-1911

22 March 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, OS/Alien Affairs Staff

ATTENTION : Mr. Pennington

SUBJECT : Extension of Time in ZI for REDSOX Agent AEASPIC, CI/OA No. C-73532.

REFERENCES : a. SR/DOB Memorandum 1463, dated 12 March 1959.
b. SR/DOB Memorandum 1730, dated 14 September 1959.

1. It is requested that an extension of time be arranged through your office to allow REDSOX agent AEASPIC, who entered this country (black) 20 April 1959, to remain in the United States until about 20 April 1961. It is not envisaged that Subject will be required to remain in ZI throughout this entire period; however, such an extension will afford adequate time for implementation of operation AESENTINEL.

2. Close supervision as regards personal and social contacts of AEASPIC will, of course, be continued by an SR/DOB staff officer, until such time as Subject re-enters training when his status will revert to that as outlined in Reference a. (supervision by a staff officer on a 24-hour basis).

3. Subject is available at the convenience of your office should his visits to Immigration and Naturalization Offices be deemed necessary to effect this arrangement.

4. For any further information please contact Fred Kirkpatrick on Ext. 8331.

MICHAEL RAS
Chief, SR/DOB

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - addressee
1 - 201 file
1 - SR/DOB chrono

SECRET

233477

9 March 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Status Report

In November 1959 Cover Branch assisted SR/DOB Case Officer Fred Kirkpatrick in formulating cover under which AESENTINEL agent AEASPIC could live and thus be released from 24-hour custody. AEASPIC was documented under the name David Durvard and was so registered by Alien Affairs Staff. AEASPIC carries a cover letter issued by Alien Affairs to this effect.

SR/DOB Case Officer Fred Kirkpatrick was documented * (see below) under the name Fred K. Komer, a self-employed manufacturer's representative, presently engaged, with David Durvard, in adapting certain American automatic coin-operated vending machines to the French market, in particular in the Paris area. Mr. Durvard is serving as Mr. Komer's engineer/technical advisor.

This arrangement has to date worked entirely satisfactorily, and it is hoped will continue to function until about mid June, when aforementioned cover arrangement should be discontinued owing to resumption of operational training. Fur further information, please contact Fred Kirkpatrick on Ext. 8331.

- -

* 1. New York driver's license No. 3068221, Aug. 13, 1957 issued in the name of Fred Karl Komer, 290 Concord Dr., River Edge, N. J.

2. Social Security No. 056-04-2165 issued in the name of Fred Karl Komer

3. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Balt., Md., issued in the name of Fred Karl Komer, 290 Concord Dr., River Edge, N.J.

14-00000

15 March 1960

Extension of time granted for AESENTINEL agent AEASPIC whereby subject may remain legally (Immigration/Naturalization cognizant) until 20 October 1960. This information relayed to SR/DOB by Alien Affairs Staff representative Mr. Pennington.

FRED KIRKPATRICK, SR/DOB

201-233477

DISPATCH | SECRET | HBPA-4142

TO: Chief, SR

INFO: Chief, WHD
Chief of Station, Rio de Janeiro

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO: (201-233477)

FROM: Chief of Base, Sao Paulo

DATE: 7 March 1960

SUBJECT: REDWOOD/AEACRE
Accommodation Address

ACTION REQUIRED: See below

REFERENCE(S): SAOP-1036, 2 October 1959

MARKED FOR INDEXING
NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY

In connection with paragraph 2 of reference, effective immediately it is requested that letters sent to Timothy K. Rancifer for insertion in the local mail system be sent instead to the following address:

True name of Lucian W. Fabsik
American Consulate General - SP
APO 676, New York, New York

D.C. Higby
David C. Higby

3 March 1960

Distribution:
4 - Headquarters
2 - Rio de Janeiro
2 - files

STL

HBPA-4142

FORM 10-57 53 | USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE | S | CONTINUED | PAGE NO.

CS COPY

201-233477

14-00000

Translations of David's letters being done by WE/France Desk

~~Mr. John Roberts, Chief, WE/France~~ Nick Letcou, WE/France
1106 J Bldg.

George Boublik, 1108 J (our contact re translations)

201-233477

14-00000

Accommodation Address for David (old address)

David De Fanaskhet

c/o Jan Pilsudski

Caixa Postal 1174 (Lapa)

Sao Paulo, Brazil

~~Gerry Mahoney~~ ~~x8195~~ x 5374

1212 Barton Hall, WH/2B

our contact w/ WH/2B re

David's mail to and from Brazil

The ~~true~~ pseudo name and APO is:

Agency

Mr. Paul Maggio Reichardt (true)

APO 676

New York, New York

New Accommodation Address for David: Eduardo Callo
Caixa Postal 11744 (Lapa)
São Paulo, Brasil

~~Paul A. Maggio~~ Lucian W. Fabsiak
American Consulate General, SP
APO 676, c/o Postmaster
New York City, New York

201-233477

SECRET

HBPA-4142

Chief, SR

Chief, WH
Chief of Station, Rio de Janeiro

(201-233477)

Chief of Base, Sao Paulo

7 March 1960

RED COW/AMACRE
Accommodation Address

See below

HACP-1036, 2 October 1959

In connection with paragraph 2 of reference, effective immediately it is requested that letters sent to Timothy E. Mancifur for insertion in the local mail system be sent instead to the following address:

True name of Lucian W. Fabqik
American Consulate General - SP
APO 676, New York, New York

David C. Higby

3 March 1960

Distribution:
4 - Headquarters
2 - Rio de Janeiro
2 - files

STL

201-233477

SECRET

HBPA-4142

Eduardo CALLO
Caixa postal 11746 (Lapa)
Sao Paulo
BRASIL

4/.23477

SELO

VIA AEREA
PAR AVION

Madame Colette KHOMERIKI
30, rue Cabanis.
PARIS 14e FRANCE

Sao Paulo le 29 fevereiro
1960

Ma Cocotte cherie.

Voici la deuxième lettre que je t'ècris.D'ailleurs ce
n8est pas seulement à toi que j'ai envoye des lettres,mais
aussi à mon frere,au toubib et mon ex-belle soeur,et aussi aux
gensschez qui j'ètais avant de vous quitter voici un an passé.
J'avais écrit d'ici dès que j'avais pû le faire,c'est à dire
il y a dé celà trois mois environ.Je n'ai jamais reçu aucune
réponse à l'adresse que j'avais donnée ? J'espère que cette-fois
j'aurais plus de chance car il doit y avoir certainement une
raison quelque-part. Comme c'est la mode ces temps-çi,ou bien
l'avion qui portait mes lettres s'est ecrasé quelque-part,ou
bien celui qui rapportait les reponses a fait la même chose,ou
alors ce qui serait plus près de la verité,il n'y a jamais eu
de reponse pour une raison qui m'échappe. Il est possible aussi
comme je suis souvent en deplacement dans le pays ou même en
dehors,que le courrier se soit envolé en fumée,les Jivaros ai-
ment faire du feu de temps à autre.

Je vous racontais un tas de choses interessantes des
pays que j'avais l3occasion de visiter,ayant été un peu partout,
mais comme je n'aime pas repeter les mêmes choses plusieurs fois,
vous ne saurez rien dutout si je n'ai pas de reponse à cette
lettre aussi.

Je suis revenu seulement hier d'une promenade de deux
mois dans le nord du pays. C'est plein de serpents et de brésilier
Parmis les bresiliénnes il y en a de vraiment chouettes et de
moins chouettes aussi.Il faut y gouter pour comprendre.Je parle
évidemment des bresiliénnes des grandes villes,parceque quand
on quitte la ville,ça fait plutôt Vesinet où on aurait tendance
à vouloir se payer une bouteille d'Airwick que d'y mettre le nez.

Il a fait un peu chaud ces temps-ci,c'est l'été pour
cet hemisphère,et quand il pleut c'est de la vapeur qui vous
descend sur le dos,mais avec un bon ventilateur,une douche froide
et des boissons glacées,on arrive à ne pas fondre completement.

Je n'ai rien à faire en France,mais tu sais bien ma Cocott
que je pense toujours à vous,où que je me trouve,aussi mon idée
est-elle de faire un saut pour vous voir,même ne serait-ce qu'un
instant,dès que cela me sera possible.

Que s'est-il passé chez vous depuis mon depart.Annik a
dû retrouver Titi,madame Bebert Monestier a certainement demena-
gée. Nelly se met-elle toujours les doigts dans le nez? Mémé
ronchonne t'elle toujours. Et toi que fais-tu? J'ai oublié le
nom du chien noir..ah oui,Opi le pisseur.

Eh bien voilà,maintenant nous allons parler serieusement
Je pense que cette lettre va t'apporter de bonnes nouvelles,mais
je ne le ferais que si je suis certain d'avoir une reponse.Quand
je l'aurai je t'enverrai de l'argent d'abord pour te depanner et
en suite parceque je vous aime,toi et les tiens.Dès que le contact
sera retabli je vous ferai parvenir ou te ferai parvenir tous
les mois de quoi vous aider substantiellement et peut-etre plus.
Ce que je te demande en echange c'est:

1°) d'envoyer aux personnes que j'ai citées plus haut,juste
un petit mot pour donner mon nom et ma nouvelle adresse exacte-
ment comme celle-ci.Ni plus ni moins

2°) de demander à Annick,à Nina et à Nelly de m'ecrire si
elles le veulent bien,cette lettre etant aussi pour chacune d'elles
et elles doivent certainement savoir combien cela me ferait plai-
sir.

Entre temps les jours passeront et je viendrai vous voir,
probablement en novembre ou en decembre,si je ne me casse pas
la gueule en route,les pierres sont un peu pointues sur le che-
min où je suis.Alors je vous embrasserai beaucoup,beaucoup,toi
Mémé, Annick, Nina, et ma petite Nelly.

14-00000

Eduardo CALIC

Caixa postal 11744 (Lapa)

Sao Paulo

Brasil

Dearest,

Here is the second letter that I'm writing you. You know, it's not only to you that I sent letters but also to my brother, to the doctor, and to my former sister-in-law, and also to the people with whom I stayed before leaving you a year ago. I wrote from here as soon as I could, that is, about three months from that time. I never received ~~any~~ reply at the address I gave? I hope that this time I will ~~have more~~ be luckier for there must certainly be some reason somewhere. As frequently happens these days, either the plane which was carrying my letters had an accident somewhere ~~as~~ or the one which was bringing back the answers did the same thing (ie. had an accident), or, ~~more likely~~ closer to the truth, there never was ~~any~~ an answer for some reason that escapes me. It is possible also, since I travel ~~around~~ frequently throughout the country and even abroad, that the mail went up in smoke. The Givaros like to start fires from time to time.

I told you lots of interesting things about the countries that I've had a chance to visit, having been almost everywhere, but, since I don't like to repeat the same things several times, you will find out nothing if I do not get an answer to this letter too.

I just returned yesterday from a two month trip to the north of the country. It's full of snakes and Brazilian women. Among the Brazilian women

there are some really cute ones, and less cute also. you have to taste them to understand. Evidently, I'm speaking of the Brazilian women of the large cities, because when one leaves the city its more like Vesinet and one's reaction would be to buy a bottle of Airwick rather than stick his nose there.

It's been rather hot lately. It's summer in this hemisphere, and when it rains the steam goes down your back. But with a good fan, a cold shower, and iced drinks, one manages not to melt completely.

I've nothing to do in France, but you can be sure Honey that I'm always thinking of you wherever I may be. Therefore, my intention is to take a short trip to see you, even if only for a moment, as soon as this is possible.

What's happened among you since my departure. Annik must have found Titi again, Madame Bebert Monestier has surely moved out. Does Nelly still put her fingers in her nose? Does Memée still grumble? And you, what are you doing? I forgot the name of the black dog — oh yes, Opi the pisser.

Well, now we are going to speak seriously and (I) think this letter is going to bring you good news, but I will not do so unless I'm sure of an answer. When I get one, I will first send you some money to take you over and then because I love you, you and yours. ~~As soon as~~ Once contact is reestablished I

will send you (~~singular~~ plural) or rather I will send you (singular) every month enough to help you substantially and perhaps more. What I ask in exchange is:

1) to send to the people I've mentioned above, just a little note giving my name and my new address exactly like this one. Neither more nor less.

2) to ask Annick, Nina, and Nelly to write me, if they will, this letter being also for each of them; and they must surely know how happy this will make me.

In the meantime the days will pass and I will come to see you, probably in November or December, unless I kill myself on the way, the rocks are rather sharp on the road I'm taking. Then I kiss you very very much, you, Annick, Nina, and my little Nelly.

(signed: Edward)

14-00000

Via Air Mail

Mr. Robert P. Haghe
P. O. Box 8028
South West Station
Washington 24, D. C.
U. S. A.

27 Oct 1959

Dear Bob

Received your first letter today. Will take care of the matter. Enclosed find some envelopes which I think are very colorful and might be an addition to your collection.

Paul
Paul

14-00000

C O P Y

25 Feb 60

Dear Paul,

Enclosed is one letter from David informing all concerned of his change of post office box to: Eduardo Callo, Cahxa Postal 11744 (Lapa) Sao Paulo, Brasil. It is dated 29 February, so please forwarrd on or just after that date. Thanks very much for your help.

Sincerely,
ECP

(This letter forwarded to Brasil for remailing 25 Feb. 1960 at 1300 hours)

201-233477

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Special Contracting Officer DATE: 11 February 1960

FROM : Mr. David TZITZICHVILI

SUBJECT: Beneficiary, designation of

1. In accordance with the terms of my current affiliation with the United States Government, it is my understanding that in addition to monthly salary, bonus and other benefits, I am entitled to five thousand dollars in ($5,000.) death benefits payable to a designated beneficiary, providing my death occurs during the performance of my mission or as a direct result thereof.

2. I therefore designate the following person as beneficiary to receive the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000.):

Colette HOMERIKI
30 Rue Cabanis
Paris 14, France

Relationship: Friend

David Tzitzichvili

201-233477

14-00000

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY
930 H STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

J. M. McHENRY
MANAGER

TELEPHONE
METROPOLITAN 7-9900

February 10, 1960

Mr. David Durvard
1164 - 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Durvard:

In order to provide adequate telephone service in your vicinity, it has become necessary for us to make certain rearrangements of telephone equipment. These rearrangements will result in some changes of subscribers' telephone numbers.

We sincerely regret that your telephone is among those affected.

The change will take place during April, 1960, and your new telephone number will be FEderal 8-1263 . Before the ...e of our representatives will call on you and ...er card on your telephone.

... request, of course, your telephone number does ... Directory. However, to cause you minimum incon... refer all of your calls from the old number to ... a reasonable period of time. If you should not ...nce, please call our Business Office.

...u for your understanding and cooperation.

Cordially,

J. M. McHenry

Manager

Dave's new Office # is Federal 8-1263

Apt. # is not Changed

201-233477

The cover address of the establishment for David's employment:

Fred K. Komer (employer)
290 Concord Drive
River Edge, New Jersey

14-00000

047 CB/WS

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE 22 JAN 60

SECRET

ROUTING

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAO PAULO

ACTION SR 6

INFO CI, CI/OPS, FI, WH 4, S/C 2

JAN 23 05 43 '60

RECD CABLE SECT.

ROUTINE

IN 32458

TO DIR INFO RIOD POUCH CITE SAOP 1120

REDWOOD AEACRE

REF HBPW 2021

1. BASE WOULD LIKE TO GIVE UP POST OFFICE BOX 11734 NOT LATER THAN 15 FEB.

2. INSTRUCT AGENT SOONEST TO USE FOLL ADDRESS IN FUTURE: ANY NAME, CAHXA (ALSO RVCD CAXXA) POSTAL 11744 (LAPA) SAO PAULO BRAZIL.

END OF MESSAGE

Fred - Inform David so that he might in turn inform his friends who have the old address.

Dary

25 JAN 1960

201-233477

SECRET

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED. Copy No.

SECRET

18 January 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: SR/DOB Finance Office

SUBJECT : Request for Operational Advance.

1. Safehouse Branch/CL has requested the remaining four months rent in advance for the living quarters of AESENTINEL agent, AEASPIC. Under the stipulations of the agreement with the agent, this rent is to be paid by AEASPIC. The terms of the lease specify $147.50 a month payable on the 1st. day of the month. The lease began 1 November 1959, and will run until 30 June 1960, a period of eight months. The first four months rent ($590.00 for November thru February) have been paid from money credited to AEASPIC.

2. Fred Kirkpatrick, SR/DOB Case Officer will draw an advance from SR/DOB Finance of $590.00 for the four remaining months rent. This sum will be deducted from AEASPIC's monthly salary (i.e. $147.50 a month for the period March thru June 1960).

FRED KIRKPATRICK

APPROVED:

____
Chief, SR/DOB

SECRET

SR/DCB/60/ ______

14 January 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Alien Affairs Staff

ATTENTION : Mr. Pennington

SUBJECT : Personal Status of SR/DCB Agent, AEASPIC (David DURVARD)

1. Please be advised that SR/DCB Agent, AEASPIC, is being closely supervised by SR/DCB as regards to his personal and social contacts.

2. He is at present residing in a Washington, D.C. apartment under the name David Durvard. This apartment was obtained by Safehouse Branch and fully approved and checked by the Office of Security.

3. Safehouse Branch has also obtained an office some five blocks from his living quarters. This office site has also been approved and checked by the Office of Security. AEASPIC is at present engaged in his office, doing unclassified work to keep him occupied. He is being visited, by an SR/DCB Case Officer, on a regular weekly basis (and/or as the necessity arises).

MICHAEL RAE
Chief, SR/DCB

FK/vat

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - Subj's. File
1 - Chrono

SECRET

201 233477

14-00000

SECRET

SR/DOB/59/1531

8 December 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Office of Communications

SUBJECT : Evaluation of Code of SR/DOB REDSOX Agent

1. It is requested that the attached encoded message be broken and the code which it represents evaluated.

2. This code represents the attempt of a REDSOX agent to formulate a worthwhile method of cryptography. It is therefore hoped that this code will prove of some interest to the Office of Communications.

3. The following details are furnished concerning the encoded message:

a. The message will be in the English language.

b. The key to the code is contained in the text of the encoded message.

4. It would be appreciated if a cryptographer or other representative of your office could interview subject agent, provided his code indicates he has an aptitude for this work.

5. For further information, please contact Mr. Fred Kirkpatrick on Ext. 8331.

MICHAEL RAB
Chief, SR/DOB

Att. - message

PC/gn
Distrib:
0 & 1 - add. w/1 copy of att.
1 - SR/DOB w/o " " "
1 - SR/DOB chrono

SECRET

ה - 233477

14-00000

SECRET

Chief, SR/DOB
ATTN: Mr. Edward H. Sanner, Jr.

24 November 1959

Chief, Safehouse Branch/OL

Safehouse No. 297 - Req. # 59-23 - CCD # SH-143 - SSD # 206920

Requisition: Your request for a domestic safehouse (Req. # 59-23) routed to us via the Central Cover Division (CCD # SH-143) has been met by the property and in the manner herein described. Said property to be utilized per requirements set forth in the requisition has been approved by the Office of Security (SSD 206920).

Property: A furnished efficiancy apartment located at 940 25th Street, N. W. Apt. # 202, Washington, D. C.

Lessor: John Safer, Management Co.

Lessee: Mr. Powell Browning, Jr., a Security-cleared attorney-at-law with offices located at 3145 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Office Telephone FE 3-5081. By virtue of a Memorandum of Agreement, exclusive rights of tenancy has been assigned to the Agency. Accordingly, Mr. Browning is the nominal lessee while indirectly the Agency is the actual lessee and responsible for full and strict compliance with the terms of the lease. Questions or problems involving relationships of the lessee cut-out and the lessor, neighbors, police, et al will be handled through the lessee cut-out (Mr. Browning) acting under the control and direction of the Safehouse Branch.

Lease: Original lease is on file in the Safehouse Branch. Terms of the lease are $147.50 per month payable on the 1st day of the month. The lease begins 1 November and runs until 30 June 1960, a period of 8 months.

Cover Story: Mr. Powell Browning, the lessee cut-out, has ostensibly leased the apartment in order to assist a foreign client to obtain housing because of the mans language difficulty and in his inability to comprehend the provisions of a lease. Mr. Browning has therefore signed the lease in the clients behalf.

Case Officer: Mr. Edward H. Sanner, Jr., Ext. 8331.

Financial Arrangements: Rent, utilities, ~~and telephone service~~ will be paid by the lessee cut-out, Mr. Browning. Any unusual or abnormal matters properly belonging or chargeable to the lessee should be taken up with and approved by the Safehouse Branch. [illegible]

Pursuant to the stipulations of R 45-1025, the financial commitments of the lease were approved by the Chief, Real Estate and Construction Division/OL. In compliance with arrangements made between the Comptroller and the Director of Logistics we have advised the former regarding this acquisition.

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - Addressee
1 - CCD/NC
1 - SSD/OS 1 SH File 297

WALTON C. CARROLL

[illegible]

David gave card below to Perry Crockman on 16 December 1959. He had these made up on his own as a means of identification.

DAVID DURVARD
ENGINEER - TECHNICAL ADVISOR

POTOMAC HOUSE
940 25TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEDERAL 7-6387

201-233417

14-00000

HBPW-2021

TO: Chief of Base, Sao Paulo
INFO: Chief of Station, Rio de Janeiro

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 201-233477

FROM: Chief, SR

DATE

SUBJECT: REDWOOD/AEACRE
Servicing accommodation address

RE: 43-3 — (CHECK "X" ONE)
MARKED FOR INDEXING
NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

ACTION REQUIRED: See Paragraph 2 below

REFERENCE(S):

a. DIR 45223, 21 September 1959

b. HBPA-3747, 12 October 1959

1. As outlined in reference a, the postal address requested is for use by an agent. To date he has written three letters, giving this as his return address.

2. Subject has indicated he does not anticipate voluminous correspondence; however, such answers as he does receive will come through this accommodation address. Therefore, it is requested the address be serviced as often as is conveniently possible and at least once a week.

GEORGE F. LIPSIUS

Distribution: (3 Nov 59)
2 - COB, Sao Paulo
1 - COS, Rio de Janeiro
2 - WH
1 - WH Mailroom
1 - RI
1 - SR/10 Attn: Lois Ogle
✓2 - SR/DOB
1 - Chrono

201-233477

FORM 10-57 53 (40) USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

CLASSIFICATION

CONTINUED

PAGE NO.

SECRET

NOV 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Contract Personnel Division

SUBJECT : WIROGUE/1 Contract (Formerly ABASPIC)

1. A review of the WIROGUE/1 file showed that subject was under contract for a period beginning 20 September 1959 through 30 June 1960. Since that date until 20 October 1960, subject was under SR/DOB OOA. On 21 October 1960, the African Division picked up the case and is preparing to dispatch him on 20 November 1960.

2. It is requested that the contract be brought up to date and amended to encompass the following points:

A. Effective date: 21 November 1960 through 20 November 1962.

B. Compensation: $500 per month, plus $3000 per annum for housing.

C. Medical: to extent it is necessary to maintain good health.

D. Insurance: $5000 payable to beneficiary.

E. Bonus: for outstanding performance, resettlement in another country.

F. Termination: ending of all benefits and monies.

3. This contract will have to be prepared for signing prior to 18 November 1960.

4. For further information, please contact Mr. Daniel R. Hiesciur, X8284.

(Signed) Glenn D. Fields

Glenn D. Fields
Acting Chief, Africa Division

SECRET

201-233477

SECRET

6 November 1959

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I, David TZITZICHVILI, fully understand, and agree to abide by, all provisions concerning the change in my personal status and release from 24-hour custody as explained to me this date.

Primary restrictions are as follow:

The use only of David DURVARD identity

Travel restrictions limited to Washington D.C. area

Obtaining or attempting to obtain a driver's permit

Purchase, directly or indirectly, of an automobile

Obtaining or using any charge or credit purchase plan

Room-mates (Not to include visitors)

Any illegal activity

I fully understand that the provisions of my current contract with the United States Government and the provisions of the Secrecy Agreement which I have signed are both still applicable, and will remain so during the period 6 November 1959 to 1 July 1960 or until cancelled by the United States Government.

I further understand that any violation of the instructions which I have received, either verbal or written, will be just cause for the termination of my contract and such further action as may be deemed appropriate by my superiors.

WITNESS:

SECRET

201-233477

SR/DCB

	TO	ROOM NO.	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1.	SR/10	NOV 1959	NOV 1959	NOV 5 1959	WHS
2.					
3.	SR/COP/FI	5 NOV 1959			JMcC
4.	SR/mc			9 NOV 1959	JJD
5.	WH/2			9/11	Kah
6.	WH Registry		10 NOV 1959		JH
7.					
8.	RI/DP			10/11	
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					

RECORD COPY

TZITZICHVILI, DAVID

COORDINATING OFFICERS NAME	OFFICE
see above #1	Chief, SR/10
E J McCarthy	SR/COP/FI
[signature]	WH/2

AUTHENICATING OFFICER NAME	TITLE
Michael Rae / MICHAEL RAE	Chief, SR/DCB

RELEASING OFFICER NAME	TITLE
R. D. [signature]	Chief, WH

ENCLOSURE	ABSTRACT	
	INDEX	X

FILE NUMBER: 201-233477

DATE MICROFILMED:

DOCUMENT DATE: 10 NOV 1959 / 3 November 1959

DOCUMENT NUMBER: HBPA-2021

FORM 3-58 610b

SECRET

(40)

14-00000

DISPATCH

SECRET

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. HBPW-2021

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 201-233477

TO: Chief of Base, Sao Paulo

INFO: Chief of Station, Rio de Janeiro

FROM: Chief, SR

DATE:

SUBJECT: REDWOOD/AEACRE
Servicing accommodation address

ACTION REQUIRED: See Paragraph 2 below

MARKED FOR INDEXING
NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

REFERENCE(S):

a. DIR 45223, 21 September 1959

b. HBPA-3747, 12 October 1959

1. As outlined in reference a, the postal address requested is for use by an agent. To date he has written three letters, giving this as his return address.

2. Subject has indicated he does not anticipate voluminous correspondence; however, such answers as he does receive will come through this accommodation address. Therefore, it is requested the address be serviced as often as is conveniently possible and at least once a week.

GEORGE F. LIPSIUS

Distribution:
2 - COB, Sao Paulo
1 - COS, Rio de Janeiro
2 - WH
1 - WH Mailroom
1 - RI
1 - SR/10 Attn: Lois Ogle
2 - SR/DCB
1 - Chrono

201-233477

FORM 10-57 53 USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

SECRET CLASSIFICATION

CONTINUED

PAGE NO.

SECRET

SR/DOB/59/ 1785

2 November 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Alien Affairs Staff, OS

ATTENTION : Mr. Pennington

SUBJECT : AEASPIC, CI/OA No. 73532
(Local Address)

The local address of the Subject to be furnished the Immigration and Naturalization Service for use on his documentation in lieu of passport is as follows:

940 25th Street N.W.
Apt. 202
Washington, D.C.

MICHAEL RAE
Chief, SR/DOB

OHT/vat

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
2 - DOB Security
1 - Chrono

201-233477

14-00000

MHD-CHART

SECTION A

REQUEST FOR (Check One) Pseudonym ______ Alias ✓ Crypto ______ Derivative Number ______

1. Pseudonym Assigned ______

Alias Assigned DAVID DURVARD

Cryptonym Assigned ______

2. Project or Agent (give adequate description; if a project please give description at bottom of page, section B) 9 MONTH HOLDING PERIOD FOR AGENT

3. Status (Staff Employee, Staff, Contract, or Field Agent, etc.) ______
CONTRACT Agent

4. SR/DOB Perry Crookham 5. Fi
Branch/Staff Case Officer (Type of Activity: FI, PP, CI, etc.)

6. To be used in cable traffic (yes or no) No

NOTE: List any pseudonyms or cryptonyms previously assigned AEASPIC

SECTION B

True Name or Project Description DAVID TZITZICHIVILI

SR/CI ______

Sections A and B are to be separated by SR/HC when completed.

201-233477

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The United States Government, as represented by the Contracting Officer, hereby amends the initial contract accepted by you in April 1959, to include the following provisions for the period 20 September 1959 through 30 June 1960. During the period of time as indicated, you will be required to perform such duties as may be assigned you by your superiors. All such duties, whether of a research nature or otherwise, will be considered to be of a confidential nature. The terms and conditions of your amended contract are as follow:

1. Compensation
In consideration of the satisfactory completion of such duties as may be assigned you, you will be paid $400.00 monthly.

2. Bonus
Due to the nature of the assignments which will be given you to perform, no bonus will be considered.

3. Medical
You will be provided such medical or dental treatment as may be considered necessary to maintain your physical fitness and permit the accomplishment of your assignments. Periods of hospitalization will necessitate the suspension of salary for the duration of said hospitalization.

4. Insurance
You will be insured for the amount of $5,000.00 payable upon death to a beneficiary designated by you, provided your death occurs while in the performance of duty.

5. Termination
If for any reason traceable to you, such as making yourself unavailable for proper performance of duty, you fail to consumate the terms of our understanding by not attempting to perform your assigned duties, your salary will be immediately terminated and you will be resettled in a place to be decided by your superiors, without further compensation or assistance.

6. Secrecy Clause
You will be required to keep forever secret the contract and all information which you may obtain by reason hereof (unless released in writing by the Government from such obligation), with full knowledge that violation of such secrecy may subject you to criminal prosecution under the Espionage Laws dated 25 June 1948, as amended, and other applicable laws and regulations.

7. Term of Contract
The foregoing amendment to your initial contract is for the period as specified, after which the terms of your initial contract will again apply.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BY ______________________
Contracting Officer

ACCEPTED:

[signature]

WITNESS: ______________

APPROVED:

[signature]

201-233477

The United States Government, as represented by the Contracting Officer, hereby contracts with you for the submission of certain information and related directed services of a confidential nature under the following terms and conditions:

1. Compensation. In consideration of the submission of such information and related directed services, you will be paid $500.00 per month until the activity is completed, a period to approximate 6 months. Of this amount:

$450.00 per month to be held in escrow pending your departure to and return from such activity.

$ 50.00 per month to be paid directly to you for personal expenses.

2. Bonus. A bonus to be paid contingent upon the comparative success of the mission, the amount of the bonus to be determined at a later date by the Contracting Officer, if the Contractee is chosen to perform the task assigned.

3. Termination. In the event the United States Government terminates this activity or your connection with same, sooner than originally proposed, through no fault of yours, you will receive all monies held in escrow and a satisfactory resettlement will be effected as per prior oral agreement with the United States Government.

However, if for any reason traceable to you, such as making yourself unavailable for proper services or training, you fail to consummate the terms of our understanding, you will not receive monies held in escrow, your salary will be immediately terminated and you will be resettled in a place in accordance with above mentioned prior agreement without further compensation or assistance.

4. Secrecy Clause. You will be required to keep forever secret the contract and all information which you may obtain by reason hereof (unless released in writing by the Government from such obligation), with full knowledge that violation of such secrecy may subject you to criminal prosecution under the Espionage Laws dated 25 June 1948, as amended, and other applicable laws and regulations.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BY ______________________________
Contracting Officer

ACCEPTED:

____

WITNESS: ______________________

APPROVED:

____

20[illegible]235477

14-00000

David's 2nd & 3rd letter. Sent all the same time

23 October 1959

Dear Paul,

Enclosed are two more of David's letters to be forwarded by you. These are both dated 26 October so please post on or after that date.

Thanks again for this convenience.

Sincerely,

[signature]

201-233477

Sao Paulo
2d October 1959

Dear Atchico,

I've been thinking for an hour and I still don't know how to begin. I can't say that as a brother I've especially been a blessing to you, and often I've caused you more trouble than I would have liked, directly or indirectly. My leaving Gap was inevitable. On the one hand because of the obligation to remain there until an indefinite date, and above all because of the work I'm now doing which had been in the offing for quite a while. My stay at Ambert had nothing to do with my departure; it was only a business trip.

If I had been able to write you sooner, I would have done so. Now I can, and as there are many things in suspense I would be glad to be able to take them up where I've left them. I never expected you to bear the price of my actions; therefore, I'm counting on you to tell me whom you paid for me, for I presume that most people immediately thought you were responsible for my debts. As soon as you reply, I will immediately send you the money to reimburse you, or, if need be, to pay the interested party.

If you didn't already know, I'm notifying you that Jacqueline is first on my list and there is no reason why she should be deprived of what is hers. I could very well have sent her the money today, but I don't even know if this letter will arrive at the right address. It's more than a year since I left you, and I'm making contact again.

Next on the list ther's you naturally, whom I do not forget. Listen, what I ask is that you wrtie me seriously, for your sake as well as mine. Give me the list of these people in order of urgency.

When I left Ambert, I had left instructions to pay certain people, and I don't know if this has been done. I'm going to write to the Dassauds, in this way, perhaps, I'll know what has happened.

I've been here a very short time and have had a lot to do in the past few months. Unfortunately I can't tell you where, when, or what kind of work. I only ask that you have faith in me.

How is life at Gap? How are the girls, Elico and Irene? I would be glad to receive a letter from them with a few pictures of all of you, if possible. Many regards to Jacqueline with hopes that she and hers are all well.

201-233477

As far as "hers" are concerned, you know that I still have a picture of my Flack (moreover, it's my only family album) but she must have changed and must be a happy mother of many children, bitch that she was.

I kiss you all and expect a letter from you.

[signed]

P.S. This is my address. Since I'm often away, take care to copy it correctly; your letter will be forwarded.

David de Iqueskiet
c/o Jan Pilsudski
Caixa Postal 1173[illegible] (Lapa)
Sao Paulo, BRAZIL

Sao Paulo le 20 octobre 1959

Mon cher vieux Atchico

Voila une heure que je tourne autour du pot et je ne sais pas encore par quel bout commencer.Je ne peux pas dire que j'ai ete pour toi specialement une benediction de frere,et souvent je t'ai cause des emmerdemenbs plus que j'aurais jamais voulu t'en faire directement ou indirectement.Mon depart de Jap devait se produire inevitablement.D'une part,en raison de la contrainte d'y sejourner jusqu'a une date indeterminee,et surtout en raison du travail que je suis en train de faire qui etait prevu depuis longtemps.Mon sejour a Ambert n'a rien a voir avec mon depart,ca n'etait simplement qu'un deplacement d'affaires.

Si j'avais pu t'ecrire plus tot,je l'aurais fait.Aujourd'hui c'est possible,et comme il reste beaucoup de choses en suspend je serais heureux de pouvoir les reprendre la ou je les ai laissees.Je n'ai jamais tenu a ce que tu supportes le prix de mes actes,aussi je compte sur toi pour me dire qui a tu paye pour moi, car je suppose que la majorite des gens ont immediatement pense que tu etais responsable de mes dettes.Des que tu me repondras,je te ferai parvenir immediatement de l'argent pour te rembourser,ou eventuellement payer l'interesse .

Si tu ne le savais pas,je t'avise que Jacqueline est la premiere ~~fxxx~~ sur ma liste et il n'y a aucune raison pour qu'elle soit privee de ce qui lui appartient.

201-233477

J'aurais tres bien pu lui envoyer son argent aujourd'hui, mais je ne sais même pas si cette lettre arrivera à la bonne adresse.Cela fait plus d'un an que je vous ai quitte, alors je reprends contact.

Ensuite sur la liste il y a toi naturellement que je n'oublie pas.Ecoute moi,ce que je te demande c'est de m'ecrire serieusement pour toi comme pour moi.Tu me donnes la liste de ces gens dans l'ordre d'urgence.

Quand j'ai quitte Ambert,j'avais laisse des instructions pour regler certaines personnes et je ne sais pas si cela a ete fait .Je vais ecrire aux Dassaud,ainsi peut-etre saurais-je ou en sont les choses.

Je suis ici depuis tres peu de temps et j'eu beaucoup a faire tous ces mois-ci,malheureusement je ne peux ni t'expliquer ou quand et quelle sorte de travail. Je te demande simplement de me faire confiance.

Comment va la vie a Gap ? Comment vont les filles, Elico et Irene ? Je serais bien content de recevoir une lettre d'elles avec quelques photos de vous tous si cela est possible.Bien des choses a Jacqueline en esperant qu'elle va bien,ainsi que les siens.

A propos de''siens'',tu sais que j'ai toujours une photo de ma Black (c'est d'ailleurs tout mon album de famille) mais elle a du changer et doit etre une heureuse maman de beaucoup d'enfants,cochonne comme elle etait.

Je vous embrasse tous bien fort et attends une lettre de vous.

David de Pansaknet
c/o Jan Pilsudski
Caixa Postal 11'34(Lapa)
Sao Paulo, BRASIL

P.S. Ceci est mon adresse.Etant tres souvent en deplacement,ayez soin de la recopier tres correctement; On transmettra.

Monsieur A. De PANASKHET
Architecte
I bis,Avenue Bellevue (Lablache)
G A P   Hautes Alpes   FRANCE

Sao Paulo
20 October 1959

Dear Nathela and Louis,

worn out by a long trip .... signed the PELICAN. Twenty thousand leagues under the sea, as many in the air, and here I am in cha-cha-cha land.

Rio (see Francis Carco) is a magnificent city. Principal industries: pleasure and love. If I were a Brazilian I would have called this city Loveland, (the French name is somewhat more earthy) this is, perhaps, less poetic than Rio de Janeiro but more in the spirit of things. Louis would quickly make a fortune curing the flourishing cases of clap (vulgar French expression) and other little venereal details.

I'll be here for some time. I have a bit of work to finish in this country, on the order of hide and go seek. This is bound to take me a few weeks if not a few months. After that I think I'll be able to pay you a very short visit.

For the time being I am in Sao Paulo which is a city even more magnificent than Rio, and also larger. In the movies you see Burt Lancaster and Brigitte Bardot speak a pure Portuguese. Sometime ago, they spoke German flawlessly?

Here I am burdened with a new language. It is very much like Spanish and I think I'll get used to it rather quickly, but everything is beginning to get mixed up: English, German, Russian, French, Georgian, and Spanish. Long live Esperanto! If someday I go to China, I've had it.

Now you have a vague idea of what I've done up to now, and, besides, I'm not supposed to give my life's history.

I often think it would be good to see each other again to laugh a little and to take some happy trips around Marseilles. How are you and how are the girls? Elice, Irene, and Cathy. I would love to have a line from each of them if their pen isn't too heavy. It's over a year since I've seen them. At the same time I'm writing to Atchico, so that if Atchico were to hear the girls speaking of me at home he will not be embarrassed or surprised. I'm thinking that now they have an American uncle. That's good. However I haven't got a ranch yet, and besides, even if I had the possibility to get one, it wouldn't tempt me.

201-289477

14-00000

How is Zouquette? And Sophie? I hope that you still see her and if so tell her that I would really be happy to get a few lines from her, if she has no objections. Since I can't write her directly, you would be very kind to pass to her any answer I may write. It's true that I am also a brazilian papa.

And pretty Eliane? Many regards to her. I don't dare suggest that she write me. First, it's not polite, and then we would eventually snap at each other again, but I believe that I wouldn't mind being bitten by her. Oh well, I love to suffer. Hello to Dina, naturally.

You write me, I'll write you, and some day I'll return.

(signed)

P.S. Here is my address. Take good care to write it in full. I'm often on the road.

David de Panaskhet
C/O Jan Pilsudski
Caixa Postal 11734 (Lapa)
Sao Paulo
Brazil

14-00000

Sao Paulo le 29 Octobre 1959

Chers Nathela et Louis

Fatigué d'un long voyage.....signé le PELICAN Vingt mille lieues sous les mers,autant dans les airs et me voilà au Cha-cha-chaland.

Rio (voir Francis Carco)est une ville magnifique principales industries:les plaisirs et l'amour. J'aurais été bresilien j'aurais appelé cette ville Icilombaise,c'est peut-etre moins poetique que Rio de Janeiro mais plus dans le ton. Louis ferait rapidement fortune a soigner le foisonnantes chaudes-pisses et autres petits details veneriens.

Je suis ici pour quelques temps.J'ai un petit travail a terminer dans le pays dans le genre de coucou tu m'as vu,tu m'as pas vu,viens que je t'attrape.Cela me prendra certainement quelques semaines si ce n'est pas quelques mois.Apres cà je pense pouvoir vous rendre une petite visite a toute vitesse entre deux coups de feu.

Pour l'instant je me ~~trars~~ trouve a Sao Paulo qui une ville encore plus magnifique que Rio,et plus grande aussi. Au cinema on voit Burt Lancaster et Brigitte Bardot parler un portugais sans melange.Il y a quelques temps deja,ils parlaient l'allemand~~ima~~ impecablement?

Me voiçi encombre d'une nouvelle langue. Cela ressemble fortement a l'espagnol et je pense m'adapter assez vite.mais tout commence par s'embrouiller,anglais allemand russe francais georgien espagnol.Vive l'esperanto! Si un jour je vais en Chine je suis foutu.

Maintenant vous aves à peu près une idée de ce

que j'ai fait jusqu'ici,et d'ailleurs je ne suis pas sense raconter ma vie.

Je pense souvent que ce serait bien de se revoir pour rire un peu et avoir quelques joyeuses sorties marseillaises.Comment allez-vous et aussi comment vont les filles.Elico,Irene et Catny.J'aimerai bien avoir un mot de chacune d'elles si la plume n'est pas trop lourde.Cela fait plus ~~de~~ d'un an que je ne les ai vues.Par le meme courrier j'ecris a Atchico de sorte que si Atchico entendait les filles parler de moi a la maison il n'y aura pas de gene ou de surprise.Je suis en train de penser que maintenant elles ont un oncle d'Amerique.Ca fait bien.Evidemment je n'ai pas encore de ranch,d'ailleurs meme si j'en avais la possibilite cela ne me tenterait pas.

Comment va Zouquette ? Et Sophie ? J'espere que tu la vois toujours et dans ce cas dis lui que je serais reellment content de recevoir quelques lignes d'elle si toute fois elle le veut bien.Ne pouvant lui ecrire directement tu serais bien gentille de lui retransmettre mon eventuelle reponse.C'est vrai que je suis aussi papa bresilien.

Et la belle Eliane? Bien des choses a elle.Je n'ose pas lui proposer de m'ecrire.d'abord ce n'est pas poli, et ensuite on arriverait encore a se mordre,mais je crois que j'aimerais assez etre mordu par elle.Que veux-tu,j'aime souffrir moi. Bonjour a Dina,naturellement.

Tu m'ecris.je vous ecris et un jour j'arriverai.

David de Fanasknet
c/o Jan Pilsudski

Caixa Postal 11734(Lapa)
Sao Paulo
BRASIL

Da[illegible]

P.S Voici mon adresse.Prenez bien soin de l'ecrire en entier.Je suis souvent en deplacement

14-00000

Monsieur et Madame Dr.Louis ELBET

a T A L L A R D (Hautes Alpes)

FRANCE

14-00000

Mrs. Elbet is ?aves' brother's first wif?
(friends)

Mr & Mrs Dr. Louis Elbet
a TALLARD (Hautes Alpes)
France

26 Oct 59

"Tired from a long journey" - signed the Pelican.

and now I am in Cha-Cha land. Rio is a magnificent town principle industries are pleasure and love. If I were a Brazilian I would say here we ~~mmmmx~~ make love. Maybe this name is less poetic than Rio de Janerio but it is more poetic in the ~~xxxx~~ sense. Louis ~~will~~ would make much money if he wereto come here in treating veneral disease cases. I ~~hmenchemo~~ will be here for several months and after that I think I will come and see you.

Now I am in San Paolo which is more magnifent that Rio. In the movies you can see Bart Lancaster and Brigitte Bardot talking in fluent Portugese.

I am now learning anew language, Portugese, which seems to be very much like Spanish. ~~Exarayx~~ Everything now becomes mixed in my head. ~~Yaxxxxtta~~ English, German, Russian, French, Georgian Spanish. If I go to China I will be lost/if I have to learn that language/

I think often of you. How are you and how arethe girls. Elico, Irene and Cathy I would like to have a letter from each one. It has been almost a year since I have seen them. At the same time I am writing to my brother.

How is everyone? My best regards to them.

21-233477

(brother Achille)
Mr. A. De Panasnket Architecte
I bis, Avenue Bellevue (Lablache) GAP

26 Oct 1959

My Dear Atchico:

For one hour now I have been trying to start my letter, and don(t know how to start. My departure from GAP was inevitable, because you know what my situasion was there. Had it been possible I would have written to you sooner but it was not possible. Many things have remained as I left them and I don't want you to pay for anything which is my responsibility. I hope you will tell me who you have paid and how much. ~~Axxx~~ As soon as you answer me I will send you money. I could sendyou the money this time but I do not know if my letter will reach you and I will try to keep in touch with you again. When I left Ambert I left instructions for you but I ~~kn~~ don't know if they were carried out. I will write to Dassaud and I will know what has happened so far. I have been here for a few days and ~~was~~ have been very busy ~~xxxx~~ since I left GAP I cannot explain what I am doing but I ask your confidence. How are the girls. I would like tohave some photo's of them.

I kiss everybody

Dave

201-233477

October 13, 1959

Dear Paul,

Am sending David's letter to be forwarded further by you. This letter is dated 19 Oct. '59 so please post on or after that date.

Will send you other letters he may write in the future.

Thanks a lot for the conveniences and will appreciate your sending me any letters he shall receive.

Sincerely,

DAVID'S 1ST LETTER TO

TRANSLATION

Dear Jo and dear Lise,

I think it's about time I wrote you again. I wonder if, perhaps, these long months of silence haven't caused you to doubt my affection for you all, although before leaving you, you knew already that where I was going, it would be impossible for me to remain in contact with you.

How often have I seen the moment when I no longer had the chance to write you, and nevertheless, today this is possible, and I no longer know what to tell you -- My mind is a blank, but above all it's your turn to tell me what you have done. Where you are, life continues. You come and go; you see people -- and how are the three of you? What are you doing? I'm in such a hurry to hear from you that I want to mail this letter even before finishing it. There are so many things you can tell me because I need to hear you, to read you, and to be with you as before. I'm sure that some day I'll return and we'll have fun like crazy, but this is for later, perhaps in a few months from now?? I am now the most handsome man in Brazil. Evidently not for very long since I arrived only yesterday, but word has gotten around you know. They line up to see me!

In the meantime I was travelling all over, but above all I travelled quite a bit by air, and it can be said that since I left you, I spent half my time flying in the clouds with all kinds of planes, and also sometimes without planes. Sao Paulo is the pearl of Brazil. You meet a lot of Brzailian men and some pretty Brazilian women, but what I'm interested in is to know if you are all really in good health. My (greatest) wish would be to have a very long letter from each of you, including little Michel.

I give all three of you a very affectionate and big kiss.

[signed]

P.S. I want to point out to you that since the mail here leaves quite a bit to be desired and since I travel very often, it's better to write carefully the address I'm giving you. In any case I'll receive your letter.

201-233477

le 11 Octobre 1959

Tres cher Jo et très chere Lise,

Je pense qu'il est grand temps que je vous donne signe de vie -- Je me demande si parfois ces longs mois de silence ne vous ont pas fait douter de mon affection pour vous tous, bien qu'avant de vous quitter vous saviez dejà, que là ou je me trouverais il me serait impossible de rester en contact avec vous.

Combien de fois j'ai vu venir le moment ou je n'avais plus eu l'occasion de vous ecrire et pourtant voilà qu'aujourd'hui cela m'est possible et je ne sais plus quoi vous dire -- Tout se vide dans mon esprit mais c'est surtout à vous de m'expliquer ce que vous avez fait -- Là où vous êtes, la vie continue. Vous allez, vous venez, vous voyez des gens --- et puis comment allez vous tous les trois? Que faites-vous? - J'ai envie d'expedier cette lettre avant même de l'avoir terminée tellement je suis pressé d'avoir de vos nouvelles - Il y à tant de choses que vous pouvez me raconter parceque j'ai besoin de vous entendre, de vous lire et d'etre avec vous comme par le passé. Je sais bien qu'un jour je reviendrai et nous rigolerons comme des bossus mais enfin ceci est pour plus tard, dans quelques mois peut-etre?? Maintenant je suis le plus beau de Bresil evidement il n'y a pas longtemps puisque je n'y suis arrivé que depuis hier mais ca se sait dejà vous savez. On fait la queue pour me voir!

Entre temps j'etais en voyage un peu partout mais j'ai surtout fait beaucoup d'avion et l'on peut dire que depuis que je vous ai quitte j'ai passe la moitie de mon temps dans les nuages avec toutes sortes d'engins volant, et parfois aussi sans avions -- Sao Paulo est la perle du Bresil -- On y rencontre un tas de Bresilien et de jolies Bresiliennes mais ce qui m'interesse c'est de savoir si vous etes tous vraiment bien portant. Mon plus desir serait d'avoir une tres longue lettre de chacun de vous -- Mon petit Michel inclus.

Je vous embrasse tous les trois très affectueusement et très fort.

(signed)

P.S. Je tiens a vous signaler que la poste ici laissant quelque peu à desirer et etant moi-même très souvent en deplacement il vaut mieux ecrire avec soin l'adresss que je vous donne. Entous lss cas j'aurais votre lettre.

Sao Paulo, Brazil

David [redacted]
c/o Jan [redacted]
Caixa Postal 11724
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Le 19 Octobre 1959.

[illegible]

Très cher Jo et très chère Lise

Je pense qu'il est grand temps que je vous donne signe de vie. Je me demande si parfois ces longs mois de silence ne vous ont pas fait douter de mon affection pour vous tous, bien qu'avant de vous quitter vous saviez déjà que là où je me trouverais il me serait impossible de rester en contact avec vous.

Combien de fois j'ai vu venir le moment où je n'aurai plus eu l'occasion de vous écrire et pourtant voilà qu'aujourd'hui cela m'est possible et je ne sais plus quoi vous dire. Tout se mêle dans mon esprit mais c'est surtout à vous de m'expliquer ce que vous avez fait. Là où vous êtes, la vie continue. Vous allez, vous venez, vous voyez des gens... et puis comment allez vous tous les trois ? Que faites-vous ? J'ai envie d'expédier cette lettre avant même de l'avoir terminée tellement je suis pressé d'avoir de vos nouvelles. Il y a tant de choses que vous pouvez me raconter parce que j'ai besoin de vous entendre, de vous lire et d'être avec vous comme par le passé. Je sais bien qu'un jour je reviendrai et nous rigolerons comme des bossus mais enfin ceci est pour plus tard, dans quelques mois peut-être ??

201-233477

Monsieur etMadame Joseph DASSAUD

I4,rue Saint-Joseph

Ambert ŷPuy de Dome)

F R A N C E

Maintenant je suis le plus beau d[illegible] il n'y a pas longtemps puisque je n'y suis ~~arrivé~~ que depuis hier mais ça se sait déjà vous savez. On fait la queue pour me voir!

Entre temps j'étais en voyage un peu partout mais j'ai surtout fait beaucoup d'avion et l'on peut dire que depuis que je vous ai quitté j'ai passé la moitié de mon temps dans les nuages avec toutes sortes d'engins volants et parfois aussi sans avions. São Paulo est la perle du Brésil. On y rencontre un tas de Brésiliens et de jolies Brésiliennes mais ce qui m'intéresse c'est de savoir si vous êtes tous vraiment bien portant. Mon plus désir serait d'avoir une très longue lettre de chacun de vous. Mon petit Michel inclus.

Je vous embrasse tous les trois très très affectueusement et très fort.

Dath.

P.S. Je tiens à vous signaler que la poste ici laissant quelque peu à désirer et étant moi-même très souvent en déplacement il vaut mieux écrire avec soin l'adresse que je vous donne. En tous les cas j'aurais votre lettre.

14-00000

451 ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] DESAUD
[illegible] rue S[illegible]
Amb[illegible] Puy de Dome

Dear Joe + Loise

I think it's time to give you some indication I'm alive. You mustn't be surprised at my silence because as I told you before, it will not be possible to write to you. ~~Today~~ But today it's possible. ~~Everything is mixed up~~ I am somewhat confused, ~~and~~ so just go ahead and tell me whats new there. How are you? What have you been doing. You must have so much

201 233471

(5)

to tell me and I ~~want~~ needy to hear from you and be with you as before. I am awaiting anxiously to have news of you. I know one day that I will come back, and we will have a good time again together. That, however, will be certainly not before several months. Now I am in Brazil. I ~~was~~ have been all over the place, many times on ~~pla~~ airplanes. Today I am here in Saõ Paolo. It's a very beautiful city. My ~~~~ greatest wish is to have a long letter from each of you.

P.S. I ~~~~ warn you that mail service here is a little poor, and as I am often times in transit, please write my address Date correctly.

SR/DOB/59/ 1766

13 October 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Security

ATTENTION : William J. Cotter

SUBJECT : AEASPIC - #174803

REFERENCE : Memo from Director of Security, dtd. 6 Oct. 59.

1. As suggested in paragraph two of the referenced memorandum Subject, on 9 October 1959, was presented to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for registration and fingerprinting.

2. Three photographs of the Subject are attached. His physical description is as follows:

DOB:	12 July 1918
POB:	Tiflis, Georgia, USSR
Height:	5' 6"
Weight:	136 lbs.
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black (Balding)
Build:	Small, wiry
Scars:	Old broken nose. Tip of thumb and first finger of right hand missing. Scar near right knee.

MICHAEL RAE
Chief, SR/DOB

CHT/vat

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
2 - DOB Security
1 - Chrono

201- 239477

14-00000

INFO: Chief, WHD
COS, Rio

227-35-15 file 4

FROM: COS, Sao Paulo

DATE: 12 October 1959

SUBJECT: Operational/[illegible]/AEACRE
Servicing of Accommodation Address

RE "43.3" — (CHECK "X" ONE)
MARKED FOR INDEXING
NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY

ACTION REQUIRED: Instructions, see below

REFERENCE(S):
a. DIR-47334, 6 October 1959
b. SAOP-1030, 2 October 1959
c. DIR-45223, 21 September 1959

It is requested that Base be provided instructions for servicing of the accommodation address referred to in references a. and b. Until such time as these instructions are received, Base plans to service the accommodation address once a week beginning with the week of 11 October 1959.

Timothy K. BANCIFER

8 October 1959

Distr:
4 - Chief, WHD
2 - COS, Rio
1 - Chief, SR

[illegible] 1959

201-233477
HBPA-3747

FORM 10-57 53 (40) USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

CLASSIFICATION: S-E-C-R-E-T

CONTINUED

PAGE NO.

SECRET

9 October 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Alien Registration of AEASPIC

1. SR/DOB Case Officer, Fred Kirkpatrick drove AEASPIC to 119 D Street N.E. for a 1000 appointment with Miss BYARD in room 5?7 of Immigration and Naturalization for purpose of alien registry. Full fingerprints and true biographical information were taken at this time. Certificate of Registry will be forwarded to agent by Immigration people in the name David DURVARD.

Fred Kirkpatrick
FRED KIRKPATRICK

SECRET

201-233477

SECRET

6 October 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Lockpicking Instruction for AEASPIC

Case Officer, Fred Kirkpatrick picked up George F. Muns, TSS/ASD and drove him to safehouse for purpose of instruction of basic fundamentals of lockpicking to AEASPIC. Instruction was from 1100 hours to 1230 hours. After lunch, Muns was driven back to town. Muns was introduced to agent as "George".

F. Kirkpatrick

Srag - Daily Log file
1 - Subj's 201

SECRET

201 233477

SECRET

SR/DOB/59/1751

1 October 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Central Cover Division

ATTENTION : Non-official Cover Branch (Jack Lynch)

SUBJECT : Cover Alias

REFERENCE : SR/DOB Memo No. 1748 dtd. 30 September 1959, Subj: AEASPIC, Request for Cover.

Subject of referenced memorandum is to use the alias of David DURVARD.

GEORGE A. FILL
Acting Chief, SR/DOB

SECRET

SR/?OB/59/ 1214

30 September 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Central Cover Division

ATTENTION : Non-official Cover Branch
(Jack Lynch)

SUBJECT : AEASPIC
(Request for Cover)

1. AEASPIC is a contract agent with an operational approval. As his overseas assignment has been postponed, it is desired to hold him in this country for about nine months. TSS has agreed to utilize his services during the period he is in the U.S. and has requested a covert security approval which is now being processed.

2. Subject will be paid by SR/?OB and handled by a DOB case officer. He will be working in safehouse number 269 recently vacated by TSS.

3. It is requested that a non-official cover be provided Subject to explain his employment in safehouse 269 and that he be provided with a backstopped cover story to permit him to rent an apartment in the downtown area and to live in a normal manner. Subject's proposed alias is forwarded under separate cover.

4. Listed below is background information on Subject. For additional information contact O. H. Todd of this office on extension 4705.

General Information

a. Subject is a contract agent being converted to contract employee for a 9 - 12 month period.

b. Subject has an OA. A CSA has been requested.

c. He has had a satisfactory psychological assessment and a carriage test.

d. No previous non-official cover.

Biographical Information

a. DOB 12 July 1918, TIFLIS, USSR. Subject is male, divorced, currently a French citizen.

201-233477

b. Subject has some college education, makes a good appearance and can pass as a professional man.

c. His take home pay will be $400. a month.

d. Most of his life has been spent in France with war time jobs in Germany.

e. He speaks French, German and Georgian. His English is adequate for making his own way in day to day situations.

Security Considerations

a. Subject knows he works for "U.S. Intelligence". No more.

b. In an emergency involving agent contact, Chief, SR/DOB, SR/DOB/OOP or Security Officer/SR/DOB on extension 8331.

c. Subject is in this country "black", having arrived about six months ago. Prior to that he was in France for several years. He is currently being held in an SR safehouse.

PERRY E. CROOKHAM
Acting Chief, SR/DOB

OHT/vat

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
2 - SR/DOB Security
1 - SR/DOB Chrono

... 23;477

14-00000

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, Soviet Russia Division DATE: 6 October 1959

FROM : Director of Security

SUBJECT: AEASPIC - #174803

REFERENCE: Memorandum from D/C, SR Division dated 29 September 1959

1. Action has been initiated with the Immigration and Naturalization Service to permit the subject to remain in the United States in a parole status for an additional six months' period. This is the normal length of time for which such paroles are granted. If necessary, at the expiration of six months, assuming the conduct of the subject so warrants, steps will then be taken to further extend his parole.

2. It is requested that this Office be provided with a complete physical description of the subject, along with front view and profile photographs. In addition, in order to satisfy the requirements of the I&NS, it is felt that he should be presented to an appropriate official of the I&NS for registration, which will include the taking of his fingerprints (for submission to the FBI). This registration procedure and other security aspects of his handling during his stay in the United States should be discussed with a representative of this Staff in the immediate future.

3. The request for a security approval for his utilization by TSS is currently being processed in the Security Support Division of this Office.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY:

William Cotter
William J. Cotter
Chief, Alien Affairs Staff

SECRET

133477

14-00000

577/SE/LS

ORIG: Perry Crockham
UNIT: SR/DOB
EXT: 8331
DATE: 5 October 1959

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING
1 DOB
2 DOS
3
4
5
6

OCT 6 1959

DEFERRED
X ROUTINE
PRIORITY
OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE

TO: SAO PAULO
FROM: DIRECTOR
CONF: SR 6
INFO: CI, CI/OPS, FI, WH 4, S/C 2 (RIOD 3 (POUCHED))

OUT 52109

TO SAOP INFO Riod (by pouch) CITE DIR 47334

REDWOOD AEACHE

REF A. SAOP 1036 (IN 32746)
B. DIR 45223 (OUT 98152)

1. WILL USE ADDRESS PARA 1 REF A.

2. POUCH TOO SLOW. WILL SEND DE PANASKHETS MAIL TO RANCIFER FOR REMAILING.

3. REQUEST INCOMING MAIL AS OUTLINED PARA 3 REF B.

END OF MESSAGE

C/WH/II

REF A. Requested accommodation address for use by Agent David De Panaskhet.

REF B. Suggested accommodation address for above Agent.

David's correspondence file.

SR/10 M. Keck
SR/COP/FI [signature]
WH/2 [signature]

7 OCT 1959

C/WH [signature]
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

S-E-C-R-E-T

CSR/DOB [signature]
MICHAEL RAE
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

201-233497

201/CI/CIT/CIT/CIT

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE: 3 OCT 1959

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: SAO PAULO

ACTION:

INFO: CI, ... FI, ... S/C 2

ROUTINE

IN 32746

TO: DIR INFO: RIOD (POUCH) CITE: SAOP 1036

REDWOOD AEACRE

REF: DIR 45223 (OUT 98152)*

1. BASE HAS ACCOMMODATION ADDRESS CITED SAOP 762 (IN 30009). SEE HEPA 2603 RE THIS BOX.

2. RE PARA 2 REF BASE DOES NOT UNDERSTAND WHY OUT LETTERS OF DAVID DE PADASKHET NOT POUCHED BASE FOR INSERTION LOCAL POSTAL SYSTEM, UNLESS SERVICE DEEMED SLOW. SUGGEST USE APO ADDRESS RANCIFER RATHER THAN OPEN MAIL TO FWD OUT LETTERS TO SAOP IF USE POUCH UNDESIRABLE.

3. CAN REMAIL INCOMING LETTERS AS SUGGESTED PARA 3 REF IF THIS METHOD DEEMED MORE DESIRABLE THAN POUCH.

4. ADVISE IF HQS INTEND USE ABOVE BOX OTHERWISE, WILL TRY OBTAIN ANOTHER.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: *REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION ADDRESS FOR USE BY AGENT DAVID DE PADASKHET.

5 OCT 1959

SECRET

201-233477

Copy No.

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM

UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	✓ SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	SR/DCB	[illegible]	
2	[illegible]	HJ	
3	[illegible]		
4			
5			
6			

ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY	
APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION	
COMMENT		FILE		RETURN	
CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION		SIGNATURE	

Remarks:

Retain in Acaspic file [illegible]

29 SEP 1959

29 N 59 [illegible]

FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER

FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
DCSR	

UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	✓ SECRET

FORM NO. 237 Replaces Form 30-4 which may be used.
1 APR 55

(40)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955—O-342531

29 September 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Security

ATTENTION: Alien Affairs Staff

SUBJECT: AEASPIC
174803

REFERENCE: Office of Security Memo dated
18 September 1959

1. Further consideration has been given to the holding of subject agent in the U.S. prior to the activation of his operation in the summer of 1960. Maintaining him in a "hold" status abroad, probably in Germany, was also considered. The nature and sensitivity of the operation with which subject will be connected makes preferable a holding status as close to Headquarters as possible. Employment in a Headquarters element would provide day-to-day supervision and make possible periodic operational contacts to review questions of security, morale, and new operational developments.

2. Therefore, SR Division solicits the support of the Office of Security in making it possible for us to hold the agent in the U.S. during the next year, making the necessary arrangements with the Attorney General.

CHARLES KATEK
Deputy Chief, SR Division

201-253-77

14-00000

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, SR/DIV

DATE: 18 September 1959

FROM : Director of Security

SUBJECT: AEASPIC
174303

REF : SR/DOB Memorandum dated 14 September 1959

1. The subject is an alien who, at the request of SR/DIV (for the purpose of Redsox training), was paroled into the U. S. into the custody of the CIA in April 1959.

2. According to the referenced memorandum, the subject's training for this purpose has been suspended until about 1 August 1960, when it will be reinstituted. This delay, it is understood, is due to the fact that his proposed mission has been postponed until late 1960.

3. It is observed that SR/DIV proposes that the subject be permitted to remain in the U. S., without being in custody, until his training is reinstituted in late 1960, and, in the interim, his services will be utilized by TSS. It is also noted that the subject has, in the past, been convicted of robberies abroad; has engaged in various nefarious activities and that his knowledge of the English language is limited.

4. Although recognizing that the subject is undoubtedly a likely candidate for the Redsox program, and further, that, psychologically, it might well be preferable for the individual to feel that he is not in an "arrest" category, still, this office is reluctant to place in jeopardy the arrangements made with the Attorney General by CIA, whereby individuals otherwise excludable can be brought into the U. S. for training or for other operational purposes.

5. It is felt, consequently, that further consideration should be given to the necessity for keeping AEASPIC in the U. S. during the period he is waiting for his training to be commenced.

201-233477

14-00000

In the event after full consideration, it is still deemed essential that he remain in this country during the interim period, it is suggested that the Director of Security be provided with a detailed memorandum of justification.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY:

William Cotter
William J. Cotter
Chief, Alien Affairs Staff

14-00000

530 GIS/SI/SII/

ORIG: Perry Crookhar
UNIT: SR/DOL
EXT: 8331
DATE: 17 September 1959

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
SECRET

TO: SAO PAULO
FROM: DIRECTOR
CONF: SR 6
INFO: CI, CI/OPS, FI, WH 4, S/C 2

SEP 21 1959

OUT 69152

SAOP

45223

REDWOOD AEACRE

1. REQUEST LOCAL ACCOMODATION ADDRESS FOR USE BY AGENT DAVID DE PANASKHET.

2. ALSO NEED NAME AND ADDRESS IN ORDER MAIL HIS OUT LETTERS TO SAO PAULO FOR YOUR INSERTION INTO LOCAL POSTAL SYSTEM.

3. INCOMING LETTERS SHOULD BE REMAILED IN SECOND ENVELOPE TO ROBERT P. HACHE PO BOX 3028 S.W. STATION WASHINGTON 24 D C.

END OF MESSAGE

SR/10
SR/COP/FI
WH/2

22 SEP 1959

C/WH

MICHAEL RAE

SECRET

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

201-233477

SECRET

SR/DOB/59/ 1735

17 September 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Finance Division

THROUGH : Special Contracting Officer

FROM : Contract Approving Officer, Michael Rae

SUBJECT : Engagement of Ernest G. MAICRINK (p) as Independent Contractor

REFERENCE : SR/DOB/59/ 1660, dated 24 July 1959 to Finance Division re same subject

1. Project AESENTINEL, under which subject individual has been engaged, was originally approved through the period 31 March 1960. A request for renewal and amendment of the project has been submitted to FI, and it is intended subject individual will be utilized under this project during 1960.

2. The following provisions will apply to subject individual during the interim period, i.e.: 20 September 1959 through 30 June 1960.

3. Term and Project Charge. Subject individual has been engaged under oral contract for use under Project AESENTINEL. The effective date of the oral contract is 20 April 1959, and has been extended through the period 31 March 1961, subject to termination by the Government upon thirty (30) days actual notice.

4. Security Approval. The initial security clearance obtained for Subject's use, CI/OA No. C-73532, dated 11 March 1959, has been suspended during the interim period. Requests have been made of the Office of Security (SSD and Alien Affairs Staff) for subject's use.

5. Citizenship. Subject is a foreign national.

6. Compensation. Subject will be paid salary in the amount of $400.00 per month, payable in United States currency.

7. Quarters and Subsistence. Basic quarters and subsistence costs will be borne by the Subject. Occasional incidental expenses will be borne by SR/DOB Station Funds.

8. Operational Expenses. No Operational Expenses are contemplated during the period covered.

9. Other Commitments. The following additional commitments have been made to the Subject:

SECRET

201-233477

SECRET

a. Medical Benefits. Subject will receive such dental and medical benefits as may be necessary to maintain his physical status for his eventual use on his assigned mission. Costs to be borne by SR/DOB Station Funds.

b. Insurance. Insurance coverage for death or disability incurred in line of duty, not to exceed $5,000.00. Costs chargeable against Project AESENTINEL.

c. Resettlement. The initial provisions made for resettlement of Subject still apply.

d. Entertainment. Basic entertainment expenses will be borne by Subject. Occasional entertainment expenses will be borne by SR/DOB Station Funds.

10. Contingent Obligations. Although no such promise has been made the Subject, resettlement in the United States could possibly become necessary as a form of control, should this be deemed necessary from a security viewpoint.

11. No commitments other than those stated above have been made to the Subject.

12. At such time as Subject re-enters training for his proposed mission, about 1 July 1960, all provisions of his initial engagement will again apply.

MICHAEL RAE
Chief, SR/DOB

Dist:
Orig. & 1 - Addressee
1 - Contracting Officer

SECRET

14-00000

21 September 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: David's use the name David De Panaskhet

Where: In France, everwhere

When: 1956 to present

With: All friends and relatives

Registered with police as D. Tzitzichivili. In Gap, France when police called him in they referred to him as Mr. De Panaskhet but while they questioned him they referred to him as Mr. Tzitzichivili.

David has no official documents in the name of De Panaskhet, all of his documents are in the name of Tzitzichivili.

David had a chess club membership card in the name De Panaskhet.

David wrote a book "It's Better for me to sit in the chair (electric)" a crime novel. An article concerning this book with a picture of Dave appeared in the newspaper La Provencal - this article had a picture of Dave with the name De Panaskhet, in 1957.

201-233477

14-00000

Chief, SR/DIV 18 September 1959

Director of Security

AEASPIC
174803

REF : SR/LOB Memorandum dated 14 September 1959

1. The subject is an alien who, at the request of SR/DIV (for the purpose of Redsox training), was paroled into the U. S. into the custody of the CIA in April 1959.

2. According to the referenced memorandum, the subject's training for this purpose has been suspended until about 1 August 1960, when it will be reinstituted. This delay, it is understood, is due to the fact that his proposed mission has been postponed until late 1960.

3. It is observed that SR/DIV proposes that the subject be permitted to remain in the U. S., without being in custody, until his training is reinstituted in late 1960, and, in the interim, his services will be utilized by TSS. It is also noted that the subject has, in the past, been convicted of robberies abroad; has engaged in various nefarious activities and that his knowledge of the English language is limited.

4. Although recognizing that the subject is undoubtedly a likely candidate for the Redsox program, and further, that, psycholcgically, it might well be preferable for the individual to feel that he is not in an "arrest" category, still, this office is reluctant to place in jeopardy the arrangements made with the Attorney General by CIA, whereby individuals otherwise excludable can be brought into the U. S. for training or for other operational purposes.

5. It is felt, consequently, that further consideration should be given to the necessity for keeping AEASPIC in the U. S. during the period he is waiting for his training to be commenced.

201-233477

In the event after full consideration, it is still deemed essential that he remain in this country during the interim period, it is suggested that the Director of Security be provided with a detailed memorandum of justification.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY:

William J. Cotter
Chief, Alien Affairs Staff

14-00000

SR/DCB/59/ 73

14 September 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, OS/Alien Affairs Staff

ATTENTION : Mr. Pennington

SUBJECT : Change of status, case of AEASPIC, CI/OA No. C-73532

1. As outlined in the attachment, it is desired that subject's present 24-hour custodial status be suspended until such time as he re-enters R-TSOX training about 1 August 1960, and authority be granted for him to reside in an apartment in Washington, D.C. under alias, where he will not be under 24-hour supervision. Subject is to be employed by TSS, and will report daily to an established TSS covert site.

2. Although subject will not be under constant direct supervision during this period, he will be reporting week days to a TSS representative, in addition to which he will be contacted on a weekly basis by a member of this Base. Subject's unescorted movement will be limited to Washington, D.C. proper and he has already been informed of various other restrictions which he must abide by, i.e.: no auto, no driver's permit, no permanent room-mate, certain bar and night club limitations, and so forth.

3. Subject is available at the convenience of your office for such visits to Immigration and Naturalization Offices as may be deemed necessary.

4. For further information regarding subject agent, please contact Mr. Perry Crookham on extension 8331.

MICHAEL RAE
Chief, SR/DCB

Attachment:
cc Memo for Chief, OS/SSD

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - Subj's 201
1 - Chrono

201-233477

14-00000

SR/COB/59/

14 September 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, OS/SSD

ATTENTION : Mr. Richard Hanna

SUBJECT : Request for ZI utilization of agent, AEASPIC

1. Background:
Subject was brought to the United States via HBRAINBOW flight on 20 April 1959 for training, after which he was to have been dispatched on a black mission into the USSR as a member of a REDSOX team during late 1959. CI/OA Division approved (No. C-73532) on 11 March 1959. The proposed mission was recently postponed until late 1960, and it is presently contemplated that subject will re-enter training for the mission about 1 August 1960.

2. Inasmuch as considerable time, effort and expense have been devoted to the recruitment and training of the agent, who appears well qualified for the mission, it is desired to retain him during the interim in a productive capacity. Due to his rather unique background and capabilities, it is believed he could be employed in a useful capacity by TSS.

3. In view of the foregoing, it is presently planned to release subject from the present 24-hour custody, permit him to reside in an apartment in Washington, D.C. under alias, and work on a daily basis for TSS offices in an established (TSS) covert site. The work tentatively planned for him involves cataloging specific information taken from East German documents, and developing and/or improving tools and methods for picking locks. Although TSS might present other related requirements, subject's employment would not involve work which would preclude his eventual use as a REDSOX agent.

4. By separate memoranda, CI/OA Division has been requested to suspend subject's OA until he resumes training, and OS/Alien Affairs Staff has been requested to coordinate with Immigration and Naturalization Office concerning subject's proposed status and documentation.

5. Your approval of paragraph 3 above is requested.

6. For further information on this subject, please contact Mr. Perry Crookham on extension 8331.

Distr: O.1-Add, 1-OS/AAS, 2-Subj's file
1-Chrono

MICHAEL RAE
Chief, SR/COB

201-233477

13-00000

SR/DCB/59/

11 September 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, CI/OA Division

ATTENTION : Mr. Ray McCornon

SUBJECT : Request for suspension of CI/OA No. C-73532 (AEASPIC)

1. As reported telephonically to your office, it is presently planned to utilize subject agent in the Washington, D.C. area, under alias, from the present time until early summer, 1960. Subject will be working on a daily basis for TSS offices in an established (TSS) covert site. The work tentatively planned for him involves cataloging specific information taken from East German documents, and developing and/or improving tools and methods for picking locks. Although TSS may present other related requirements, subject's employment will not involve work which would preclude his eventual use as a REDSOX agent.

2. By separate memoranda, authority for utilizing subject in this ZI employment has been requested of OS/SSD, and OS/Alien Affairs Staff has been requested to coordinate with Immigration and Naturalization Office concerning subject's proposed status and documentation.

3. It is therefore requested that subject's Operational Approval be suspended, to be reactivated upon request about 1 August 1960, at which time subject will re-enter training for the originally planned REDSOX mission.

4. For further information regarding this subject, please contact Mr. Perry Crookham on extension 8331.

MICHAEL RAE
Chief, SR/DCB

PC/vat

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - Subj. 201 file
1 - Chrono

14-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☒ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Examination of Agent in Safehouse September 3, 1959

FROM: AC/OD/MS 2714 I Building (3348)	NO.
	DATE 9 September 1959

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. C/SR/DOB Attention: Mr. William Romer				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

FORM 1 DEC 56 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☒ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958 O - 476711

SECRET

9 September 1959

MEMORANDUM TO: C/SR/DOB

ATTENTION : Mr. William Romer

SUBJECT : Examination of Agent in Safehouse September 3, 1959

1. History: Subject states he has always been in good health. He is an ex-French foreign legionaire, survivor of German concentration camps and has held many jobs under various conditions. He feels in excellent health and is free from complaints.

2. Physical Examination: Height 5'6", weight 136 pounds, age 41. General: Small, wiry, balding Frenchman with prominant features who appears in excellent health. He is intelligent, cooperative and quite sociable. Blood pressure 110/70, pulse 66, respiration 14, temperature 98.6°. Head and EENT: Evidence of old broken nose with a deviated septum. Neck and nodes: negative. Chest: lungs and heart negative. Abdomen: negative. Genitalia, rectum and prostate: negative. Orthopedic and neurological: negative. Scar near right knee.

3. Impression: Healthy male with life expectancy (under ordinary conditions) to age 68 or 70. No recommendations.

Lee K. Buchanan, MD

LEE K. BUCHANAN, M.D.
Acting Chief, Operations Division,
Medical Staff

201-233477

SECRET

14-00000

20 August 1959

Mr. Ernest G. Mayerink:

You are hereby notified that your services under an agreement with the Government, effective 20 April 1959, are terminated effective the date of this memorandum for the convenience of said Government.

Effective this date upon the affixing of your signature, you relinquish all further claims against the Government for services furnished during the effective period of such agreement.

Your signature in the space provided below is acknowledgment of the contents thereof.

By Contracting Officer

ACKNOWLEDGED

____

WITNESSED

____

[illegible] 233477

14-00000

Agent # 2. (DAVID)

1918 JULY 12 — TIFLIS, GEORGIAN SSR

1941 — BERLIN, GER — AUSTRIA

1943 — POLAND (LODZ, POZEN, WARSAW)

201-233477

14-00000

GEORGIAN ~~GERMAN~~ FRENCH

GEORGIAN	GOOD ~~NATIVE~~	GOOD	GOOD. ~~FAIR~~	UNDERSTAND GOOD.
FRENCH	NATIVE ~~WELL~~	GOOD	NATIVE ~~WELL~~	~~NATIVE~~
GERMAN	WELL		WELL	WELL
SPANISH	FAIR		FAIR	FAIR
ENGLISH	FAIR		FAIR	FAIR

5'10" WEIGHT 56 KG.

AGE: 40

WOUNDS ON INDEX FINGER + THUMB LEFT HAND (ACCIDENT WITH HAND GRENADE)
TIP OF FORE FINGER + THUMB OF RIGHT HAND MISSING.

14-00000

N.A.

1940 - 1941 CAVALRY DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE

N.A.

14-00000

NONE

N.A.

N.A.

ELECTRICAL ~~[illegible]~~ ECOLE BREGUET

1939 PARIS

1923 PARIS, FRANCE

14-00000

attended by the agent

Auto Mechanic Ass't

Night Watchman

Welder

Lathe Operator

FRANCE

N.A.

N.A.

14-00000

Agent #2. (DAVID)

SECRET

PART TWO (Operational Data)

Biographical

1. Agent's cryptonym AECASPIC.

Russian spelling

familiya otchestvo imya

2. Agent's operational name:

Native Language spelling (if other than Russian)

familiya otchestvo imya

3. Operational names for mother and father:

Russian spellings

(mother)
imya otchestvo

(father)
imya otchestvo

Native Language spellings (if other than Russian)

(mother)
imya otchestvo

(father)
imya otchestvo

Infiltration

4. Approximate date of agent's departure from training area ________. 5. Approximate date of agent infiltration Circa 26 (day) Sept (month) 1959 (year).

6. If infiltration is by air or water how long will the agent stay in hiding before traveling to the target area? 1 hour 30 minutes

SECRET

Mission

7. Describe the itinerary of the agent from time of infiltration to time of exfiltration. (This information is needed in order to avoid using places he will visit in the documents.)

Cin flight

8. Will the agent seek employment while on the mission? NO

9. Will the agent contact any relatives or friends while on his mission? NO

If so, indicate their places of residence.

Exfiltration

10. Approximate date of exfiltration Sept (month) 59 (year)

11. Indicate method of exfiltration. Walkout illegal

12. If method is illegal border crossing, indicate exact location on border. (This information is needed for necessary border cachet or border pass.)

Remarks

13. Indicate any proposals or suggestions on the part of SR for document legend; i.e., place of PASPORT issuance, etc.

14. Has the agent been asked his ideas as to cover? If so list them briefly.

15. Is this to be a singleton operation? NO. If this agent is to be infiltrated with one or more others, will they be traveling together during the operation? YES

16. Attach any photographs (even though taken several years ago) which the agent might have of himself. (This is of the utmost importance in cases where the agent was born before 1930.

20 August 1959

Mr. Ernest G. Maycrink:

You are hereby notified that your services under an agreement with the Government, effective 20 April 1959, are terminated effective the date of this memorandum for the convenience of said Government.

Effective this date upon the affixing of your signature, you relinquish all further claims against the Government for services furnished during the effective period of such agreement.

Your signature in the space provided below is acknowledgment of the contents thereof.

By Contracting Officer

ACKNOWLEDGED

____

WITNESSED

____

201-233477

20 August 1959

TO: Contracting Officer

Effective this date, and in concurrence with the Government representative, I, Ernest O. Haycrink, request that I be paid this date all monies accrued to me and held in escrow for me by the Government under an agreement with said Government for the period 20 April 1959 to 20 August 1959.

Ernest O. Haycrink

ERNEST O. HAYCRINK

(EVEN WHEN BLANK)

No. SD 33065 A

DATE 6 August 1959

I DO HEREBY DECLARE THAT MY TRUE AND LEGAL SIGNATURE IS:

(SIGNATURE) [illegible signature]

DAVID TZITZICHVILI
(NAME, PRINTED OR TYPEWRITTEN)

RIGHT THUMB PRINT



WITNESS: [illegible signature]

SECRET

SECRET
(EVEN WHEN BLANK)

No. SD 33065 B

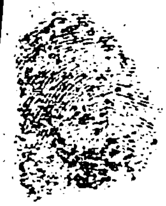
DATE 6 August 1959

I DO HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT IN MY RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, I WILL USE THE FOLLOWING SIGNATURE WHERE REQUIRED:

(SIGNATURE) Ernest G. Haycrink

ERNEST G. HAYCRINK
(NAME, PRINTED OR TYPEWRITTEN)

RIGHT THUMB PRINT



WITNESS: [illegible signature]

SECRET 201-233477

SECRET

Biographical Data

David TZITZICHVILI was born 20 December 1919, in Tbilisi, Georgia. He is 5' 7½" and of slight build. Subject has been assessed as of superior intelligence. He identifies himself with city life and although of Georgian birth and ancestry, has lived most of his life in France. Subject served in the French Army as a private (1939-1941). Upon demobilization, he worked in Germany as an electrician (1943-1945). He was liberated by the U.S. Army in 1945. Subject speaks French (native), Georgian, German and some English.

SECRET

201-233477

14-00000

EGVA/59/ 1660

21 July 1959

TO: Chief, Finance Division

VIA: Special Contracting Officer

FROM: Contract Approving Officer, Michael Rae

SUBJECT: Engagement of Ernest G. MAECHLING (P) as Independent Contractor.

1. Term and Project Charge. The subject individual has been engaged under oral contract, for use under Project AMSENTINEL. The effective date of the oral contract is 20 April 1959, and shall continue thereafter for a period of one year subject to termination by the Government upon thirty (30) days actual notice.

2. Security Approval. The appropriate security approval for Subject's use has been obtained. Type Operational Approval, No. C-73532, dated 11 March 1959.

3. Citizenship. The Subject is a foreign national.

4. Compensation. Subject will be paid salary in the amount of $500.00 per month, payable in United States currency. Of this amount, he will actually receive $50.00 per month during training and the duration of the mission. All unpaid monies will accrue to his credit in an escrow account, the payment of which will be dependent upon the proper performance of his duties and be payable upon completion of mission for which engaged. Provisions also made for payment of bonus not to exceed $10,000.00.

5. Quarters and Subsistence. The Subject will be furnished quarters and subsistence. These costs to be borne by SA/DOB Station funds.

6. Operational Expenses.

Operational travel and expenses to be paid as officially authorized.

a. Domestic travel costs will be borne by SA/DOB Station funds. Travel costs to and from the United States, and foreign travel will be charged against Project AMSENTINEL.

b. Operational expenses to be borne by Project AMSENTINEL. Training expenses to be carried by Station Allotment.

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7. Other Commitments.

The following additional commitments have been made to the Subject:

a. Medical Benefits. Subject will receive such dental and medical benefits as may be necessary to permit him to properly perform his assigned mission. Costs to be borne by SR/DCB Station funds.

b. Insurance. Insurance coverage for death or disability incurred in line of duty, not to exceed $5,000.00. Costs chargeable against Project AENTIEL.

c. Resettlement. Provisions made for resettlement of Subject in a country other than that in which he was recruited. Costs of resettlement will not exceed $1,000.00, and will be chargeable against Project AENTIEL.

d. Entertainment. All normal entertainment expenses will be borne by SR/DCB Station funds.

8. Contingent Obligations. The following has not be promised the individual, but may have to be met by the Government:

a. Resettlement in the United States, either as an additional bonus for the Subject or as a form of control should this become necessary from a security viewpoint.

9. No commitments other than those stated above have been made to the Subject.

MICHAEL RAE
Chief, SR/DCB

FC/vat

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - SR/FF
1 - SR/DCB Finance
1 - Subject's 201 File
1 - Chrono

SECTION A

[illegible]

REQUEST FOR: Pseudonym X Alias Cryptonym or Derivative thereof

1. Pseudonym assigned: Ernest G. MAYCRINK

2. Alias assigned: David Tardent

3. Cryptonym assigned: AEASPIC

4. Project or agent (give one-word description; if a project, please give description at bottom of page/section B): AE[illegible] Project

5. Status (Staff Employee; Staff, Contract, or Field agent, etc.): Field Agent

6. SR/DOB Gregg Ross (Requesting desk) (Case Officer) 7. FI (Type of activity: PP, CI, FI, etc.)

8. To be used in cable traffic (yes or no): No

9. List any pseudonyms or cryptonyms previously assigned: None

SECTION B

True name: David TZITZICHVILI (True name not to go out of SR Division)

Project description:

DATE:

[illegible] to be completed by [illegible] when completed.

201-233477

2 June 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/DOB

FROM : Training Staff, SR/DOB
Billy Jack Johnson

SUBJECT : AESENTINEL Training 25 - 30 May 1959
Map and Compass

1. The originator enjoyed the opportunity to instruct agents AESENTINEL 1 and 2 in Map and Compass.

2. Heavy stress was placed on Maps. Compass work had to be brought into the subject but in a very light degree.

3. The agents showed a very keen interest in the subjects and felt that they had really improved their working knowledge in Maps and Compass.

4. In Maps, the following subjects were covered.

a. What are maps and why they are needed.

b. Various types of maps.

c. Terrain and how indicated on maps.

d. Map orientation, Compass inspection, Graphic

e. True North, Mag North and Grid North.

f. Map declination

g. Map direction

h. Sand Table contours

i. Cardboard profiles

j. Map Symbols

k. Ridge lines and Valleys

l. Terrain Movement

201-239477

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Salary payment record

27 April — $50.00 drawn from DOB/Finance by George Fill as initial $25.00 payment each to AEASPIC and AENUTMEG/3. Receipts obtained and submitted to Bernie Mohr.

20 May — $200.00, representing partial salary for agents for period 20 April to 19 May drawn from DOB/Finance by Perry Crookham. $50.00 paid to AEASPIC, $150.00 paid AENUTMEG/3, of which $100.00 was refunded to DOB/Finance, and a TA sent The Hague with request the $100. be converted to Swedish Kroner and forwarded in AENUTMEG's letter to his parents. Receipts for $50. and $150. obtained from the agents and filed in respective 201 files.

9 July — $200.00, representing partial salary for agents for period 20 May to 19 June drawn from DOB/Finance by Perry Crookham. $50.00 of above amount for AEASPIC being held in his 201 file. $150. of above was drawn for AENUTMEG 3 - $79.00 of which was converted to 400 Swedish Kroner and posted to AENUTMEG's parents in his letter. The remaining $71.00 being held in NUTMEG's 201 file. Receipts to be obtained at time of payment.

20 August — $100.00, representing partial salary for agents for period 19 July - 20 August drawn from DOB/Finance by Fred Kirkpatrick. $50.00 of above amount for AEASPIC and $50.00 for AENUTMEG/3. Receipts obtained. Following receipted to be obtained for total salary/bonus amounts for both agents, in view of project postponement.

AENUTMEG/3:
$42.95 (total refund on allotment to parents)
$1350.00 (total escrow account)
$1000.00 (total bonus)
Plus new set of totaling $600.00 (200. for months of May, June and July as per written.

AEASPIC:
$1700.00 (total escrow account)
$1000.00 (total bonus)
NOTE: AEASPIC's partial salary receipts are in order re agreement.

m. Map study for concealed movement.

n. Map locations by:

1. Universal Military Grid

2. Latitude and Lo[illegible]tude

Note: In view that final maps for ops were not known, very little stress was placed on Grids and Lat; Long systems.

5. Compass Subjects:

1. Two Compasses were available. U. S. Army Lensatic and Swiss made reflector direct reading types.

2. Agents selected the Lensatic as their choice.

Not to much emphasis was placed on compasses, but enough to enable the agents to use a map.

Following subjects of compasses were taught:

a. Azimuths

b. Back azimuths

c. Converting from Map to Compass and Compass to Map

d. Map orientation by Compass

e. Compass, nite use.

6. Instructors Observations of Students

David is very intelligent and shows an interest in doing a good job on his assignment. Is cautious, out spoken, and desires to talk over any requirements given to him in writing. He diplomatically assums leadership and discusses aspects of problems with his partner Al. He also was very interested in the subject of Map and Compass and personally thanked me for the interests showed in their questions.

Al is also very intelligent and he, I think, respects Davids age and knowledge and accepts Davids leadership. However, if he does not fully understand Davids comments, he questions David until he is satisfied in his mind that what David is doing is right.

SECRET

These agents work well together and it is my personal feeling that with proper considerations or call it "agent handling", they will accomplish their assigned mission.

I do recommend, once the type of Maps and Compasses are decided upon for ops usage, that the agents be given more work in Maps and Compass. At any rate, they do need practical work now in the use of a Map and Compass.

BILLY JACK JOHNSON

Orig. & 1 - Chief, SR/DOB
c.c. 1 - SR/DOB/COP
1 - Project AESENTINEL C.O.

TO : Chief, SR Division Date: 18 May 1959

ATTN : George FILL

FROM : Interrogation Research Division

SUBJECT: S.F.#: ~~[illegible]~~ 171803 IRD#: 36915

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Subject of this report is a forty year-old divorced stateless male, resident of France. Subject was born in Russia and has been residing in France since childhood. He has never received his French citizenship.

2. On 13 March 1959 Mr. George FILL, Deputy Chief SR/DOB, requested that Subject be polygraphically examined as soon as he (Subject) could be made available in a safe house in Paris, France. Mr. FILL stated that Subject was being considered for use in a sensitive position and, in view of Subject's complicated life history, it was felt necessary to check out certain portions on the polygraph. The primary interest was to polygraphically determine whether the events in Subject's life history, from approximately 1940 on, had actually occurred; whether Subject was fabricating in order to deliberately deceive the Americans because he was an opposition agent, or whether he was exaggerating in order to make himself appear more suitable.

3. On 23, 24, and 25 March 1959 Subject was interviewed and polygraphically examined in the French language, on the premises of a safe house in Paris, France. Subject was very cooperative throughout the interviews and readily submitted to polygraph examination.

DETAILS OF THE REPORT

1. Subject stated that he was born on 12 July 1918 in Gori near the town of Tiflis in Georgia. Subject has two siblings, a sister, Helen, born on 1 May 1915 and a brother, Achille, born on 17 July 1916. Subject's father was a petroleum engineer and was rather well-to-do, but following the Bolshevik Revolution and the assimilation of the short-lived Republic into the Soviet Union, Subject and his family fled and settled in France in the early 1920's.

2. Subject's early years were spent in Paris where he attended various schools without graduating from any of them. Subject ascribes this to his inability to accept the prescribed dull instruction and the everyday boredom of learning things in which he was not interested. Subject also stated that he was rather wild and undisciplined in those days, and liked to do as he pleased.

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3. From 1935 to 1936 Subject attended the school of "Arts and Metiers" at Chalons-sur-Marne for approximately one and one-half years. He was expelled from this school because of a childish prank. Subject and several of his friends had gone into a forbidden area in the attic where they were exploring. The head of the school heard a noise and went to investigate. Subject jumped out of a window into the courtyard and was caught by the Director. This was the last of a long series of infractions of the school discipline, and the Director of the school, wanting to make an example of Subject, requested that his (Subject's) parents take Subject out of the school. This was a technical school, leading to a degree in engineering.

4. The next school that Subject attended was Ecole Breguet, which led to a degree in electrical engineering, located on Rue Pasteur in Paris. Subject lasted here for a period of six months, and was expelled because he had made a photograph of a nude woman and was caught showing it around the school.

5. From 1937 to 1938, a period of approximately 14 months, Subject attended the Ecole Cinematographique. The course here lasted for only two years, and Subject almost made it all the way. Subject stated that he was a good student in those courses in which he was interested, but he would never submit to discipline or authority from individuals for whom he had no respect and no liking. This ended Subject's formal education.

6. When Subject was in his teens he got into difficulty with the French Police on several occasions. When he was approximately 15½ years of age, Subject and his mother had gone to a hotel in Paris, and during a routine check of identity papers it was established that Subject's identity card had lapsed, and he was taken to the police precinct in order to explain the circumstances. Subject was accompanied by his mother, who promised to the police that this would be attended to immediately.

7. When Subject was approximately 16 years of age, he stole a dictionary from a book store. He was apprehended by the clerk who called the police, and Subject was taken to the local precinct. A call was made to Subject's mother, and Subject was released in his mother's custody. No restitution was necessary, since the book had been taken back by the clerk.

8. When Subject was 17 years of age, he and a group of his friends had gone to Robinson in order to go horseback riding. They were late in returning the horses and started galloping in the streets of Robinson in order to get back to the riding stable. The local gendarme stopped them and charged them with some infraction having to do with disturbance of the peace. Subject stated that three years later, he returned and paid a 900 franc fine.

9. When Subject was 19 years of age, he spent 12 days in jail in Paris. This was due to an infraction of the French registration ordinances for foreigners, during the days prior to the start of World War II.

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The French had instituted a special means of control for the non-French citizens residing in France, and Subject had neglected to get the proper documents. Subject stated that these were the only brushes with the French Police that he had while he was a youth.

10. Regarding his Army career, Subject stated that in 1939 he volunteered for service in the French Foreign Legion. He stated that he had registered, with his class, for Army service but had never received a notice to report, and this was the reason for his volunteering in the Legion. Subject went with his group to Tunisia, where he was assigned to the cavalry.

11. At this time there was an attempt made on the part of the French to form ethnic companies, and the Georgians, under the command of Captain ODICHELIDZE (NR-IRD) (now a retired Major living in LeVesinet near Paris), formed into an infantry company consisting of about 120 men and were stationed near the town of Montpelier, France. Subject attained the rank of Corporal. This company saw no action, and in June 1941 Subject was separated from the Legion, which was then considered as part of the French Army.

12. Subject went through part of his demobilization procedure in Lyons, France, where he was issued 800 francs and given a travel order to proceed home to Paris. When Subject arrived in Paris, he was required to go to the gendarmerie on Boulevard Exelams, which was the demobilization center for the Paris area, where he was issued an additional 200 francs and officially taken off the rolls of the French Army. Subject stated that this was the time of complete disorganization in France, due to the recent defeat by the Germans, and the beginning of the occupation.

13. The French Army official, with whom Subject spoke regarding the possibility of obtaining employment, advised Subject to go to the French Military Intelligence. Subject stated that he obtained the address, which he could not recall at this time, and attempted to get in touch with the proper individual. Subject was unsuccessful and was given the "run around." Failing this, Subject returned home and lived at the family residence at #28 Rue Cabanis (this number has now been changed to #36). Subject attempted to look for employment, but he was unable to find any type of work.

14. Through some friends, Subject discovered that the Germans were hiring people for employment in Germany. Subject went to the German Arbeits Amt on the Quai d' Orsay and made application for work in Germany. He stated that he was an electrician, and he was told that he would be sent to Poelitz-Stettin to work in a factory, where he would be receiving one mark per hour (which was then equivalent to 20 francs). Subject signed a contract for a period of one year, and he received a travel order to proceed to his destination.

15. Subject stated that within a few days he and a number of other volunteers were loaded aboard a special train and proceeded into Germany.

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The proposition looked good to Subject at the beginning, but soon he found that there were numerous bums and thieves who also applied as volunteers. Subject finally arrived and was assigned to work as an electrician in a factory which was engaged in the manufacture of synthetic gasoline. Subject was lodged in a camp together with a group of other voluntary workers.

16. After approximately three months Subject became restless and dissatisfied, and wanted to change employment. He applied, and got permission, for a week end pass to Stettin, which was approximately 20 to 25 kilometers from where Subject was working. In Stettin Subject met a Georgian by the nickname "Chou Chou." (Subject stated that Gulvy ZALDASTANI (NR-IRD) told him (Subject) that Chou Chou is presently in the United States). Subject stated that Chou Chou was in a German uniform with some special insignia. Chou Chou invited Subject to visit him (Chou Chou) and several other Georgians, who were being trained by the Germans for special work, apparently as saboteurs, against the Soviets. Subject went to visit Chou-Chou, met approximately 15 Georgians, and an attempt was made to interest Subject in this organization. However, nothing ever came of this.

17. Subject advised that he was getting more dissatisfied working in the factory, and a few weeks following his original visit to Stettin Subject asked for, and got, a pass to go to Berlin, in order to see an imaginary uncle. Subject received an authorization which entitled him to stay away for a period of ten days, which made it until 2 June 1942. The documents that Subject had in his possession at this time were as follows: a pink paper which identified Subject as a Georgian living in a factory lager, and which he obtained approximately ten days after his arrival at the factory; the second document was a work card which was issued to all the workers in the factory and served as an identity card. Subject's intention was to return to France, and he extended the date on the travel paper to 12 June 1942, which gave him sufficient time to accomplish his journey.

18. With this travel document Subject had no difficulty and arrived in Berlin. In Berlin Subject took the train to Aachen, where he met several other individuals who intended to cross the frontier and return to France. Subject made inquiries as to how to proceed into France, and he was told to go and see the Gestapo to obtain authorization to cross the frontier and was told to return to Berlin. Instead, Subject decided to proceed, on foot, toward the Belgian border, and this time Subject did not consult the German authorities.

19. Subject proceeded to the Eupen, Malmedy area and inquired from door to door about someone who could help him across the German frontier. Subject finally found an individual who promised, for the sum of 40 marks, to lead him (Subject) across the German-Belgian frontier, during the night. They crossed the frontier without any difficulty, and Subject proceeded on to Verviers, Belgium, where he took the train to either Liege or Charleroi. Subject made inquiries as to where he could change his German marks into

French francs, and the Belgians, thinking Subject to be an escaped prisoner of war, helped him with instructions on how to proceed, and Subject took the train to the French-Belgian frontier, arriving in the vicinity of Valenciennes. While still on the train, Subject had to go through a control point in the forbidden zone near St. Quentin. At this time he was helped by the conductor of the train and the postal clerk. Subject successfully passed through this difficult point, concealed in a mail sack. At Valenciennes a check of the passengers was made by a German control officer who somehow seemed to overlook Subject's presence, and did not ask Subject any questions. From this point on Subject had no difficulty and arrived in Paris and proceeded to his home.

20. Subject's father inquired why Subject had returned to France, and upon learning that Subject had left his job without authorization, was very upset and talked Subject into returning to Germany. After three or four days at home Subject went to the German Arbeits Amt, made an application for work as an electrician, and requested that he be assigned work in Berlin. Subject stated that he was not asked any questions, apparently no check was made, and he departed for Berlin, by train.

21. Subject was employed in a factory in Berlin which was engaged in making electrodes. Here Subject was employed as a photographer, but his job did not last very long, because Subject did not come to work on time and was not very interested in his job, since it was a very monotonous, repetitious sort of work. An incident occurred in the factory which became a pretext for Subject's transfer to another factory. There was a robbery in Subject's department, involving the theft of some platinum crucibles. While Subject was never accused of it, he was asked questions by the police officials who came to the factory to investigate the theft. The factory manager used this incident as a pretext to have Subject transferred.

22. Subject was assigned to work as an electrician in another factory in Berlin, which was engaged in the manufacture of belts for machine guns mounted in aircraft. Subject stated that the production work was very antiquated, and numerous women were engaged in inspecting belts for the proper size, by using a hand gauge. Subject built a jig which greatly speeded up the inspection work, and the management of the factory decided that Subject was a great German patriot.

23. In Berlin, Subject met a Frenchman by the name of Pascal, who was also employed as a French voluntary worker. Pascal told Subject that he (Pascal) wanted to return to France. Subject was also tired of his job, and they decided to try to get back to Paris. They went to the office of the Arbeits Amt in Berlin and got blank leave passes. Subject filled in the information on a typewriter, then with a burnt match and india ink retraced the outline of the "cachet" from a validated leave pass, and returned to the Arbeits Amt office where he stood in line to have his pass validated. When Subject's turn came, the busy clerk, with a cursory

SECRET

glance at the pass, put in the official validating Arbeits Amt cachet. With this document, Subject proceeded to the Berlin "Presidium" (Police Headquarters) where, on the basis of this document, Subject was able to obtain a foreigner's passport. Subject advised that he was successful in this endeavor only because the various German departments had very little liaison with each other, and there appeared to be no central card index system whereby individuals could be cross checked. Another reason that Subject advanced as an explanation for his success was that, according to Subject, German clerks were extremely conscious and respectful of any official looking cachet, and could not conceive that anyone would have the effrontery of counterfeiting an official document. Subject explained that the information he had filled in the passport stated that he was allowed to proceed to France in order to visit his parents. Subject described the foreigner's passport as a regular booklet with a grayish color. The same procedure was utilized in order to obtain a passport for Pascal.

24. Sometime during the spring of 1943, Subject and Pascal returned to Paris, and both decided that there was no point in remaining in France under the German occupation, and they made plans to go to Brazil. They took the train and proceeded to the Spanish border, arriving in the town of Hendaye. They crossed into Spain through a mountain trail, and attempted to exchange their French francs into Spanish pesetas. They were unsuccessful, were looked upon very suspiciously, remained for one day and decided to return to France, where the German Grenz Polizei, which Subject believes were members of the Wehrmacht, arrested Subject and Pascal and kept them under guard for a period of approximately four days. During this time, they were mildly interrogated, and a check was made to see whether they were wanted by the German Police. After four days, they were released and taken under guard to the Hendaye Railroad Station, and were told to buy tickets to Paris, which they had indicated as their residence.

25. As soon as the German authorities left, Subject and Pascal exchanged their tickets for another destination, and got out at the town of Pau. There they proceeded, on foot, to Moleon on the border of Vichy France. They crossed over and met two gendarme and told the gendarme that they (Subject and Pascal) wanted to join the Foreign Legion. At the gendarmerie, they were given an official travel order to proceed to Toulouse. Upon arriving there they were told to proceed to Marseilles. In Marseilles, Subject and Pascal made a faux pas. They showed their German passports, and the attitude of the French changed. Pascal indicated to the French authorities that he would volunteer as a worker in Africa, and Subject stated that he would return to Paris. Subject went to Lyons where he had a friend, a far removed cousin by the name of Guiga who was later killed during an air raid. Subject's cousin attempted to help him (Subject) but was unable to do so, and Subject took the train to the Chalons-sur-Soane, the border between occupied and unoccupied France.

26. At the border, the guard misread Subject's name as Fritz WILI. Subject played his role to the hilt, using his knowledge of the German

language, and said that he was a representative of the Armistice Commission. Subject crossed the border, however, on the occupied side Subject was stopped by the German border guard. Subject showed the guard his (Subject's) passport and was told that it was not sufficient, that he needed a travel order. Subject decided to bluff and asked to be taken to the headquarters of the border guards, where he managed to convince the official that he (Subject) was really going back to Berlin in order to resume his work. Subject told this official that he (Subject) had been to visit his brother in Marseilles, and that the French were not cooperative and had refused to issue him a pass to return to Berlin. The official of the border guard which may have possibly, according to Subject, have been the Gestapo, wrote Subject out a pass indicating that Subject was returning to his work in Berlin.

27. This enabled Subject to proceed through the control point, but instead of returning to Berlin Subject proceeded back to Paris. Here Subject remained for several months without doing any kind of work. During this time, while in a bar, Subject was talking to the barmaid, who told Subject about her brother who was a prisoner of war in Germany. Subject told her that it wasn't very difficult to get out, and said that he would try and see whether he could do it himself. Subject asked her for a photograph of her brother, and he had the intention of using it on a passport. However, all this came to nothing because Subject was not properly equipped at this time.

28. It was at this time, in late 1943, that Subject saw how easy it was to go back and forth between Germany and occupied France. Since he had a passport Subject was not stopped between the two countries, and in order to insure free travel he made himself a permanent travel order. This he obtained through Georgian friends, who were working in various German ministries. Subject's knowledge of photography was very helpful.

29. Subject's friends, noticing that he seemed to go back and forth at will, began to charge him with small commissions. He would take coffee and various other foodstuffs, which were scarce in Germany but easily obtained from Spain, through devious channels. Subject would either deliver or sell the products to certain individuals in Germany, and would keep a certain percentage of the money for himself. Subject quickly became aware that he could make more money if he could obtain the items himself. Subject made contacts with various individuals who were engaged in making trips back and forth from Paris to the Spanish border. They would bring back coffee, tea, American dollars, and various other scarce items. Some German soldiers were unwitting members of Subject's blackmarket operations.

30. In order to do this work successfully, Subject had to become acquainted with the various passes and travel orders issued by various German departments. Subject set up a laboratory, complete with photographic enlarging apparatus. He photographed and enlarged visas in order to be able to reproduce the exact outlines and lettering in the visa. Then he would reduce them to the proper size and transfer them on to the proper documents.

Subject got in touch with an engraver in Paris, who engraved the proper plates from which Subject could reproduce, at will, the proper stamp for the proper document. The paper itself was not a critical item, since the various German ministries usually used any available paper. Occasionally there was a watermark, and in that case, Subject reproduced the watermarks by first photographing the document, washing the watermark, which usually consisted of wavy lines, from the negative, then Subject would make another negative and wash off everything but the watermark. Subject went so far as to actually engage in substituting photographs on passports.

31. Subject stated that he would buy passports, which were passports of foreigners working in Germany, and substitute pages where necessary, and the photographs were handled in the following manner. Subject stated that the photographs in these passports were attached by means of metal clasps to the passport page and, therefore, could not be very well removed. Subject would, instead, remove the gelatin from the photograph very carefully by using a very mild diluted acid, such as acetic acid, first putting a little wax on to the clasps so that they would not be eroded by the acid and placing blotter paper under the photograph. This acid solution would dissolve the gelatin emulsion, and Subject would remove it from the photographic paper. Next, he would take the photograph of the new owner of the passport and, by using steam or warm water, he would soften the emulsion and then carefully lifting it off the paper, using tweezers and little sticks of wood, Subject would transpose the emulsion into the photographic paper of the passport. Subject stated that this was an extremely delicate operation, and required long and careful practice on his part.

32. During the above procedure the photograph was slightly distorted, and occasionally the emulsion would absorb too much water and would overflow the bounds of the original photograph. In that case, Subject would trim the edges to fit properly. Subject stated that one corner of the photograph would usually be stamped by the validating office, and if the catchet was in ink, the ink would remain on the paper when Subject lifted off the old emulsion. This ink would show through the new emulsion, and on cursory examination it would be impossible to distinguish whether the ink was over the emulsion or under the emulsion. If the catchet were of the impression type, there would be no problem whatsoever since it would show through the new emulsion very readily.

33. Subject stated that he obtained for himself a Rumanian diplomatic passport which he bought, through a girl friend, from a Rumanian at the Rumanian Embassy in Berlin. Subject bought this passport for 1000 marks, and he used it only while he was traveling in Berlin. In effect, Subject assumed an entirely new identity whenever he stepped into his car since the registration and driver's license were all made out to conform with the name on the passport. Since Subject's car was registered in the name of an employee of a foreign embassy, Subject was entitled, as a diplomat, to a larger gas ration.

34. Subject continued his blackmarket activities until approximately February 1944 when, through an oversight, Subject was arrested by the German Police. Prior to his arrest, Subject lived extremely well and occupied a good apartment in Berlin. Subject's family thought that he occupied a high place in the Ministry, because Subject was in possession of large sums of money, and also appeared to have no difficulty traveling anywhere. Subject stated that he even obtained a pass for his father, who wanted to visit Munich. Subject stated that his father, at the time, devised a system for extracting oil from shale, and Subject, wanting to help his father with his (father's) knowledge, used a stratagem whereby he (Subject) gave 100,000 marks to his mother to invest into his father's firm.

35. Subject stated that he helped ten French workers and four prisoners of war to return to France. This came about as a result of requests that came to Subject from friends and not as an organized plan to help any individuals escape from Germany. The only individual, who was a prisoner of war whose name Subject could remember, was a Frenchman by the name of C. VILLEMAIN (NR-IRD). VILLEMAIN, even though a prisoner of war, worked on a farm during the week and could go into town on Sundays. The others whom Subject helped were deported workers. Subject recalled the names of two of these, Henri JOIGNY (NR-IRD) and Charles ALLAIRES (NR-IRD). Subject stated that he provided each of these men with a passport, a travel order, ration cards, and a small sum of money. Subject also instructed each one on how best to conduct himself in order to avoid being apprehended at the border.

36. Subject also furnished an individual by the name of HOCHSTEIN with a travel order. HOCHSTEIN was a German Jew, who was engaged in blackmarketing operations. HOCHSTEIN had managed to conceal his Jewish background and was in possession of a German passport, but feeling that the Germans were about to arrest him, he prevailed upon Subject to furnish him with a false travel order, which Subject did.

37. Subject advised that he was successful in this work because each German ministry issued its own travel orders, and there was no means of double checking; first, the difficulty was too great to double check the temporary duty travel orders; secondly, the Germans were extremely respectful of official looking documents; thirdly, because of the low mentality of personnel at check points; finally, because the passports were not counterfeit in all cases, and all Subject did was to substitute a new photograph for the original. In return for the favor that Subject extended to these people, some of them reciprocated by helping him with his blackmarket operations.

38. Subject had a plan whereby he wanted to enlarge his blackmarket operations, and had the intention of setting up a two-way radio system to improve his communications. VILLEMAIN, the French prisoner of war whom Subject helped, was an engineer, and Subject had intended to use VILLEMAIN in setting up the post in Paris. However, before Subject could accomplish this he (Subject) was arrested by the German Police.

39. Another person whom Subject met in Berlin was named LUCAS, a Frenchman who was employed in a radio shop in Berlin. LUCAS became an associate of Subject and helped Subject by stealing various spare parts, for the purpose of setting up the radio station. LUCAS was also instrumental in bringing about Subject's downfall. LUCAS had met a young lady in Berlin. She was a Belgian national and said that she had a fiance in Paris whom she had not seen for some time. She asked for help in going to Paris, and Subject was to meet her in the Cafe Trumf in Berlin. Subject eventually met her and told her that he (Subject) would make her some false documents, to enable her to get to Paris. A meeting was arranged for the next day, at which time she was to bring a passport and a photograph and transmit to Subject. She did not show up at the appointed hour and place. Subject waited for a short time and then went to the railroad station, accompanied by his girlfriend, Astree SCHMIDT (HR-IRD), and his partner in blackmarket activities, KATZ. The platform was empty, except for the girl Subject was to meet. Subject addressed her and asked her why she had not kept the appointment, and she replied, "You are going to be arrested." At this moment the German Police converged on the platform where Subject, SCHMIDT, and KATZ were standing, and arrested them.

40. Subject stated that on this day he was leaving on a trip to Paris and had brought along four suitcases containing radio parts, pistols, ammunition, inks, printing equipment, cameras, and various paraphernalia necessary for the manufacture of false documents. The police took Subject back to his hotel and searched the apartment, where they found more equipment and photographed everything. After that, Subject was taken to the police station, where he was separated from his friends. The arrest occurred on either 21 or 22 February 1944 at approximately 1127. Subject recalls the time, because the only day train to Paris left at about that hour.

41. Subject stated that the previous evening he had suffered an accident on his hand. He had found a small phosphorous bomb and was unscrewing the detonator, when it blew up and cut off several of Subject's fingers. At the police station, Subject was treated, medically. Subject was interrogated for a period of approximately eight months. In the beginning, he was interrogated every day, and he admitted to the following crimes: Subject stated that he did engage in making false documents and that he was endangering the security of the German Reich, and was charged by the police with espionage and of conducting intelligence with the enemy. Subject did not specifically admit to these two charges, but kept up the police interest in his case by evasive answers. Subject was condemned to death, but before the sentence could be carried out Subject was liberated by the entry of the American Army, on 12 April 1945.

42. Subject had been an inmate of the German prisons in Tegel, Plotzen See, Hanover, and Wolfenbutten. Subject stated that he believes the plans for his execution were delayed because of a scheme that he devised to interest the authorities in him. Subject stated that he advised the Germans that he was the inventor of a motor which could be run on hydrogen.

Subject stated that he told the Chief Warden in the prison of his (Subject's) invention, and the Warden told Subject to write a letter to a special German service which was in charge of this type of information. Subject believes that it was known as "Service Dienstelle 0000". A representative arrived and interviewed Subject asking Subject to furnish plans for this motor. Subject stated that he had hidden part of the plans, and the investigation went on. Subject always managed to put them off slightly.

43. Subject stated that he made two attempts to escape while in the custody of the German Police. The first time, Subject was under police interrogation in Berlin and during an air raid the prison in which Subject was being held was destroyed, and Subject attempted to escape but was caught. The second time, Subject was at the prison at Plotzen See and made a key out of a piece of wire and opened the door of his cell. However, he was unsuccessful in this escape attempt also.

44. Subject stated that his two friends, Othar and Guivy ZALDASTANI (NR-IRD), who are now in the United States, know about Subject's blackmarket activities and the circumstances leading to his arrest, and also know about his subsequent prison term. Guivy even participated in some of Subject's blackmarket deals, and Othar came to see Subject while he was in the Plotzen See Prison.

45. The reason for Subject's transfer from prison to prison was due to the rapid Soviet advance, and luckily Subject found himself in an area which was overrun by the American Army, in the middle of April 1945. After liberation, Subject and the other prisoners were sent to a camp in the vicinity of Kassel, from which they were to be repatriated to France. However, living conditions were extremely difficult, and Subject and several friends decided to go out on their own. They occupied a deserted villa on the outskirts of Kassel. Subject brought in electric service by utilizing American Army cables and attaching them to the electric wires. One day an American Army truck passed over the wires and tore them. The driver stopped and apologized, and said that he would come back later and fix the wires. In the afternoon, the driver of the truck returned with several companions and they connected the electric wires to the house. The driver then asked Subject whether he (driver) could bring his girlfriend to the house, and Subject agreed. This went on for several days, and finally the driver's girlfriend remained to live at the house. The driver then brought some of his companions, who brought their girlfriends to live at the house. Subject and his friends were supplied with American Army rations, and this convenient arrangement continued for several months until Subject and his friends decided to return to France.

46. Subject made his way to the repatriation center in Paris, which was located in the Hotel Lutetia on the Boulevard Raspail. At this time Subject claimed to have lost all of his documents and went under the name of David DATO. He claimed to be a French citizen who had been a prisoner of war in Germany. However, Subject was unable to carry this off, as he was recognized by one of the Georgians, who worked in the repatriation

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center. Subject was interrogated by the French Security Officer, who established Subject's true identity. Subject then stated, to the Security Officer, that he (Subject) had been deported to Germany as a forced laborer. The Security Officer believed Subject, and Subject received the 30,000 franc award which was mandatory for all repatriated forced laborers. This was in early 1946. Subject quickly spent this money, and on the advice of the examining Security Officer, Subject got in touch with the "Service de Renseignements France" on Boulevard Maunory in Paris. Subject tried to contact a Colonel PASSY, who had been known during the War under the Nom de Guerre, Lieutenant Colonel FRANKLIN. Subject did not get to see PASSY but was told to leave his name with the secretary. Finally, Subject was contacted and asked to report on the Georgians in France. Subject refused this assignment, and this was his only contact with an intelligence service.

47. Subject stated that he originally met Jean ADAM when they were both children and again after the War. Subject was working for an architect who had a decorating firm, and after his friendship with ADAM was resumed, ADAM convinced Subject that it was easy to take money by committing robberies. Subject at first refused to participate, but then agreed because of his friendship for ADAM and because of the excitement. The first robbery was committed in early 1949. Subject used a broken revolver, into which he inserted wooden bullets which he had whittled. This robbery was so successful and so interesting that the two partners decided to commit another robbery of the same type. This was also successful, and they attempted a third one. The targets for all of these robberies were jewelry shops. The third robbery was unsuccessful, and Subject wanted to go back to an honest life. Subject was, at this time, happily married, and was afraid that his wife might find out about his activities. However, ADAM threatened that if Subject did not work with him on another robbery, he (ADAM) would tell Subject's wife about the prior robberies. Subject agreed to participate in one more escapade, and in June 1950 they committed a successful robbery on the Bank "Credit de l' Ouest" on the Boulevard Hausmann in Paris. The proceeds of the robbery were split by the two, and very shortly thereafter ADAM was apprehended by the French Police because of his wild spending. Under interrogation, ADAM admitted to the robberies and implicated Subject. Subject was apprehended by the French Police, while he was on the French-Spanish border. He was brought back to Paris for trial, and was sentenced, on 5 January 1953, to seven years at hard labor. He was released on 19 December 1955 for good behavior. This is on record with the French Police and was not discussed at length with Subject.

48. Subject stated that he has not heard from his father and sister since their return to the Soviet Union, except for the following: Approximately two years ago, Subject's brother received a letter addressed to "The sons of Count _______" bearing the address of Subject's brother in Gap, France. This letter was ostensibly from a woman whom neither Subject nor his brother knows and asked for news of them. It had a reply envelope in it, and Subject does not know whether his brother ever

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answered the letter. Prior to this, in approximately 1949, Subject received a letter from his father which was about 12 pages long, and which asked Subject to send his father technical books on refrigeration. Subject stated that he never replied to this letter. Subject had news of his sister, who used to write occasionally to her friend, Madame Anette BABET (NR-IRD), who lived at #52 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, France.

49. Subject also received news of his sister from a 2nd or 3rd cousin by the name of Mathieu KERRESSELIDZE (NR-IRD), who is about 52 years of age and lives at #17 or #27 Avenue General DeGaulle, LeVesinet (Seine et Oise), France. Subject stated that Mathieu was a prisoner of war in Siberia and had probably been a member of the Bergman Battalion who had parachuted into the USSR during the early days of the War. Mathieu returned to Paris approximately one and one-half years ago. His name had been in a Georgian newspaper. Mathieu was arrested by the French and charged with collaborating with the Germans. He was interned by the French for a short time and acquitted. At the present time Mathieu is in Germany attempting to find work. His last known address is the one stated above. Subject was not certain of the dates that Mathieu returned to France. Subject saw Mathieu in Paris, and during a conversation Mathieu stated that he had met Subject's sister in Moscow, after his release from the Siberian prisoner of war camp. At that time Mathieu was in Moscow in contact with the French Consulate, which issued him a paper stating that he was a French citizen. Mathieu then got in touch with Subject's brother, who sent Mathieu sufficient funds to return to France.

50. Subject stated that he has two distant cousins in the United States, Guivy and Othar ZALDASTANI. Subject stated that he recently saw Othar, who had come to France on a visit, and Subject asked Othar to tell Guivy that everything is going well. Subject's maternal uncle, Djibo (Gabriel) KANTCHELI (NR-IRD), who is a taxi driver and lives at #37 Rue de la Rochefoucauld, Paris IX, France, is well acquainted with the majority of the Georgians who formerly resided in France but are now spread throughout the world. Subject's father was a member of the Georgian nobility and, as such, had a large circle of friends.

51. Subject stated that he would be very interested in obtaining a permanent job with the Americans, which would give him a sense of accomplishment and would satisfy his yearning for an exciting and unusual life.

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

The following pertinent questions were asked of Subject:

TESTS I & II

1. Is your name David __________? Yes.

2. Were you born in July 1918? Yes.

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3. Other than DATO, have you ever used another name in order to hide your true identity?

Subject stated that he also had a passport in the name of a Rumanian, while he was engaged in blackmarket activities in Germany. The question was reworded to read, "Other than DATO and the name of a Rumanian, have you ever used another name in order to hide your true identity?" Subject answered, "No."

5. Is your true name David ___________? Yes.

6. Were you a student at the Ecole des Arts and Metiers? Yes.

7. Were you a student at the Ecole Cinematographique? Yes.

8. Were you a student at the Ecole Breguet in Paris? Yes.

10. Did you tell anyone that the Americans are in contact with you? No.

11. Did you tell Annick the purpose of your visit to Paris? No.

Subject stated that he had told her that he was going to undergo some sort of an examination. She has actually never asked Subject what the purpose of his contacts with the Americans were, but she is aware that the Americans are in contact with Subject for some specific purpose, since she is the go-between.

12. Are the answers that you have given me truthful and exact? Yes.

14. Do you hate the Russians and the Soviets? No.

17. Have you been refused French citizenship? Yes.

Subject charts manifested no emotional disturbance indicative of deception to any questions during tests I and II.

TESTS III & IV

3. Did you enlist in the French Foreign Legion? Yes.

4. Were you ever arrested or detained by any military police? No.

5. Are the events regarding your life history true? Yes.

6. Did you serve in the German Army? No.

7. Did you serve in the S. D. No.

8. Did you serve in any German military or para-military service whatsoever? Yes.

Subject stated that he was employed for a short period of time as a chauffeur in the NKKK and, occasionally, for a period of approximately three months, he served as an interpreter in French and German for the Schutz Polizei.

8a. Other than what you told me, have you served in any German military or para-military service? No.

10. Were you a Gestapo agent? No.

11. Did you participate in blackmarket activities during 1943 and 1944 as you told me? Yes.

12. Were you engaged in any secret work for the German Police? No.

13. Are you deliberately hiding from me any of your activities in Germany? No.

Subject's charts manifested no emotional disturbance indicative of deception to any questions during tests III and IV.

TESTS V, VI, & VII

1. Are you deliberately hiding the truth regarding the letter which you and your brother received from Russia? No.

2. Did your father return to the USSR because he believed in Communism? No.

3. Did you sister return to the USSR because she believed in Communism? No.

4. Did your mother commit suicide because of disappointment in you? No.

5. Are you corresponding with your father and your sister in the USSR? No.

9. Did Mathieu give you news of your sister in the USSR? Yes.

8. Do you think that Mathieu is a Soviet agent? No.

9. Did Mathieu give you secret instructions from Soviet Intelligence? No.

10. Did Mathieu tell you that he met your sister in Moscow? Yes.

11. Did the Georgian Consul use blackmail to force you to work for the Soviets? No.

Subject's charts manifested no emotional disturbance indicative of deception to any questions during tests V, VI, & VII.

TESTS VIII & IX

5. Did you work as an electrician in Poelitz? Yes.

6. Did you obtain a travel order to go from Stettin to Berlin as you explained to me? Yes.

8. Are you deliberately hiding the truth about your trip from Stettin to Berlin to Paris? No.

10. Were you employed as an electrician in the factory in Berlin? Yes.

11. Were you forced to become a Gestapo agent? No.

12. Did you tell me the truth about tracing a cachet with a burnt match? Yes.

13. Did you tell me the truth about getting a passport? Yes.

Subject's charts manifested no emotional disturbance indicative of deception to any questions during tests VIII & IX.

TESTS X & XI

2. Did you charge the forced laborers for the counterfeit documents? No.

3. Did you help VILLEMAIN? Yes.

3a. Did you help ALLEAUMES? Yes.

4. Did you help JOIGNY? Yes.

4a. Did you help ENGELSTEIN? Yes.

5. Did you help LUCAS? Yes.

5a. Did you receive anything in return for your help? No.

8. Did you go with Pascal from Berlin to the French border? Yes.

11. Did the Gestapo furnish you with false identity papers? No.

12. Did you tell me the truth about substituting the photographs on the passports? Yes.

13. Did you exaggerate your life history in order to appear more suitable in our eyes? No.

14. Did you fabricate the stories you told me? No.

Subject manifested emotional disturbance indicative of deception to question 5a. He explained this reaction by stating that he had never received any monetary payment, however, it could be considered that he was repaid to some extent, or that he expected to be repaid, through favors in his blackmarket activities.

TESTS XII & XIII

19a. Did you ever use another name to conceal any activities for a foreign intelligence service? No.

22. Have you ever sold or given information to a foreign power? No.

22a. Have you told anyone your connection with the American Government? No.

23. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party? No.

24. Are you sympathetic toward the Communist regime? No.

25. Have you ever participated in any Communist activity? No.

29. Have you ever been employed by a foreign intelligence service? No.

29a. Are you an agent of the English Intelligence Service? No.

29b. Are you an agent of the French Intelligence Service? No.

29c. Are you an agent of the Soviet Intelligence Service? No.

Subject's charts manifested no emotional disturbance indicative of deception to any questions during tests XII & XIII.

TESTS XIV & XV

1. Did you have a Rumanian passport? Yes.

4. Were you a traitor to the French Nation? No.

6. Did the German Police arrest you as you explained to me? Yes.

8. Did Jean ADAM blackmail you into committing a robbery at the jewelry store? No.

9. Other than what you told me, did you commit any other crimes? No.

Subject's charts manifested no emotional disturbance indicative of deception to any questions during tests XIV & XV.

CONCLUSION

A review of Subject's charts showed no reactions indicative of deception to any of the pertinent questions. Subject admitted, prior to the polygraph test, that he had committed a jewel robbery which is not known to the French Police. He was assured that we were not interested in prosecuting him, and he seemed to be satisfied with that explanation. It is this examiner's opinion that Subject is not a member of the RIS or any other foreign intelligence service.

OS/IRD/PHB:vmo

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : William Roner, SR/BOB

DATE: 27 May, 1959

27 May 59

FROM : William R. Caraway, O/Tr/CD/MS

SUBJECT: Personal observation of Dave and Albert

My personal opinion of the two students that received instruction in First Aid from me. The period of acquittance was four and one half days. They were very receptive to the course and were able to ask intelligent questions on the material being presented. When being questioned, both would give a good dissertation in their answering even though there was some language problem. Now to the individuals.

Dave: In my conversations with Dave, he would bring up the subject of hiking and camping, saying that he couldn't see the necessity in this and that he would rather live in a house with all of the conveniences at hand. The idea of physical labor doesn't appeal to him, he would rather use his brain.

When there was a lull in conversation, he would be the one to start it. He enjoys motoring, and the feeling of being free from those around him. Although Dave states that he would like to live alone and do his own cooking, housekeeping and etc., I get the feeling that most of it is just talk and that he would rather have a companion, someone that would sort of more or less take care of him.

At the dining table, he would eat only those foods he recognized and those that he enjoyed. He would ask about the others, but would seldom try them.

Albert: Quiet, very seldom talked about himself. At meal times he ate everything that was placed before him. Liked to insert a little humor into life. Seems to enjoy physical exercise as well as mental. 201-233477

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In conclusion I would like to say [illegible] officers, both displayed a keen interest [illegible] material that was presented to them. I would say that the case officer used good judgement in their selection, the makeing a team of these two was in good taste, as the one seems to make up where the other lacks.

William R. Caraway
Training Officer, Operations Division,
Medical Staff

NON-ACCOUNTABLE MATERIAL MANIFEST

DATE: 11 May 1959

TO: Chief, SR
ATTN: Dexter E. ROSTEPI

FROM: Chief of Base, Frankfurt

A. THE NON-ACCOUNTABLE MATERIAL(S) LISTED BELOW ARE FOR STATION USE AS INDICATED BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING NUMBERED DESIGNATORS IN COLUMN 3:

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION
2. DISCUSSIONS WITH LIAISON SERVICES
3. PASSAGE TO LIAISON
4. OTHER (Specify) REDSOX/AEACRE
5. OTHER (Specify)
6. OTHER (Specify)

B. THE FORWARDING OF THE ATTACHED MATERIAL CONFORMS TO CURRENT POUCH REGULATIONS.

Anthony B. Frifanza
SIGNATURE

ITEM NO. (1)	DESCRIPTION (2)	USE (3)
2000	Cigarettes	
	(Note: For AEASPIC-3)	

FORM 6-57 1236 TEST

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SCO (Mr. Leutscher) DATE: 8 May 1959

FROM : Operations Division, Medical Staff

SUBJECT: TARDENT, David (s)

Subject has been evaluated by the Medical Staff and found physically qualified for proposed assignment.

E. J. Corrigan
E. J. CORRIGAN
Administrative Officer

Distribution:
Original - Addressee
1 - SR/DOB (Romer)
1 - OD/MS

SECRET

5 May 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Observations during Period 20 April - 2 May of D. Tardent.

1. Physical Description:

Height: 5' 6"
Weight: 120 lbs.
Hair: Black - balk headed
Eyes: Dark Brown
Distinguishing marks: Missing first joints of right thumb and right first finger. Wears moustache (black)

2. Physical Condition:

Subject seems to enjoy walking and running. He remarked that he could trot along three miles in one hour.

3. Eating Habits:

Subject is not too impressed with American way of eating, that is, having all the food put on the table and then each taking a portion of each course and filling up the plate.

Subject feels that more time should be devoted to eating than Joe C. alloted for eating. He was amazed that it only took the latter about 15 minutes to eat. Likewise, Subject likes to eat one course at a time and that each course be brought into the room and placed on the table separately. After the meal he would like fresh fruit, cheese, coffee. He does not care much for sweets, neither does he care for cottage cheese salad, i.e., cottage cheese and canned fruit. This combination irks him. Subject was assured that this was a manner of eating in America and that it was a custom and that the undersigned probably would find some faults with the way the French serve food. Dave enjoys fruit juices.

Dave eats his food in the manner to which he is accustomed. He puts only one course on his plate and only when finished eating it does he help himself to the next course, etc.

At breakfast he is a very light eater. He is content just with coffee, toast and juice.

4. Freetime:

During the undersigned's stay with Subject, most of the freetime was spent watching TV, walking and attending English lessons. Subject stated that he wanted to learn English, so the undersigned accommodated him. A 35 cent Cardinal edition of "English thru Pictures" was purchased for him and was used as the text book. Subject was coming along fairly well in the language. Subject is able to manage satisfactorily in the language only

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thing which hinders him is his lack of confidence. Time will probably take care of his improvement.

5. General Remarks:

He was amazed that he was in the U.S.A., though he was here he stated that he could not believe that he was here. The relative seclusion during the past two weeks did not reassure him in anyway that he definitely was in the U.S.A. Many of his ideas regarding American seemed to be impressions that he obtained from seeing American films while in France. Thus he has a little difficulty trying to place the America that he has observed now with what preconceived ideas that he already has of America.

While in town on 23 April, his only remark about Washington was that he did not see any exceptionally beautifully girls (Hollywood types). He also stated that the American males, i.e. American Soldier in 1945, was nice strong, healthy type of male.

Enroute from the airport Dave wore his blackout glasses until we reached the district line. While crossing the South Capital Street Bridge Dave sensed that we were brossing the bridge because of the vibrations caused by the car passing over the steel mesh on the bridge, stated that we must be crossing the Potomac river now. Another question was how far was the airport from the house where we were headed. The undersigned agreed that we were crossing the Potomac and that the area we were going to was over fifty miles from the district.

By nature Dave is very curious. To satisfy his curiousity he uses various ruses in order to elicit information regarding his status and future.

Whenever the undersigned went for a walk with Dave, usually before and after meals, the former expected to be asked numerous personal questions. One or twice, Dave mentioned that he did not know why he was here, what kind of job he would have, etc.

Dave was assured that this sounded somewhat irregular, the undersigned felt that he must have been told something womewhere along the line. At this point, Dave would stop asking questions. Later on the undersigned learned that Dave was very talkative with Tom Miller (alias) and told the latter the whole story about what was told to date. It is assumed that Dave was trying to show Tom that he knew everything and thus hope that Tom would fill any little details that Dave would omit. These were two different approaches that Dave used trying to elicit information from the undersigned and Tom Miller.

Dave seems to be quite a perfectionist when it come to things mechanical. While at the Log Cabin, Dave tried on a number of occasions to adjust the TV set. Dave could not understand why the TV set sometimes would not function properly particularly whenever a passing plane would go over it would interfere with the sets operation. This account did not suit him for he had to try and adjust, so as a result more time was expended on adjusting than watching TV. He was quite irked because he felt that the TV was malfunctioning.

Dave likes to watch cowboy and gangster films, and the children programs. He liked the [illegible] because the participants spoke very slowly and he could understand the language.

Periodically, Dave would cuestion the undersigned on schedule for the day and when told what it would be it seemed that he would fail to hear what was told to him and later on would propose the same question. Dave did not like the idea that he had to start English from basic he wanted to have something more advance.

Dave like to test others and it seems that he will continually do so throughout the course.

Dave did not seem to impressed with the idea that he had to be debriefed all over again. His comment was that he told this over and over so many times and that it was not necessary to do over again. At times when he did not want to answer a question he would state that he already told this to George and drop the matter there.

1 May 1959:

Shortly before Dave's departure for another safehouse, Dave remarked that he was not much concerned about the training that he will have to undergo during the next phase but is concerned more about "der Tat." What he was driving at was to try to elicit what information he could regarding the work that he will be required or expected to fulfill once training is over, i.e., the mission. Dave was assured that this naturally would follow only after the completion of the training, then he would be informed by the people concerned that at this time such information could not be given him.

That evening, the undersigned stayed with Dave and Albert at the new safehouse. At supper remarked about the manner in which the food was served that it was not according to French custom. Albert said you eat the way you want, yet at the same time filling up his plate.

After supper, Dave querying Albert about the property, to whom does the land belong etc. All Albert could say that it all belongs to the man who owns the house and left matters drop at that.

Dave was quite witty at the supper meal today. This was the first time that the undersigned seemed to see him in such jovial spirits. Both men seemed to hit it off very well. Dave seems to recognize Alberts brawn.

Dave seemed to like the cooking better at the new location. He stated that this place wasmuch better that the other place. He stressed that the housekeepers here were much better that the others.

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5. Miscellaneous:

Subject failed to give any information about a cousin of his who is residing in the U.S.A. Subject told the debriefer that this information was already passed to George.

Cousin: could be a Wachtan Tschishchivili, who resides at the Oakland Apartments, Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va. Wachtan works for VOA, GS-11, radio announcer on the Georgian program. He is a member of some oriental research group which meets at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C.

JOSEPH CHACHO

DEBRIEFING

of

David TZITZICHVILI

Time of debriefing: 28 and 29 April 1959.

Debriefer: Mario K.Giordano.

201-233477

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David TSITSICHVILI

BRIEF of ACTIVITIES

TIME/ AGE:	PLACE:	ACTIVITIES:
A. 1918	Georgia	Born, and lived 2-3 years.
B. Childhood:		
1921 3	Paris	The family arrived from Georgia to France.
4-6	"	School: Notre Dame. Change of address.
7	"	" Lycée Montagne. " "
	"	" Ecole Communale. " "
8 or	Viroflex	" Lycée Hoche. Thrown out.
	"	" Ecole Communale. Taken back to:
	"	" Lycée Hoche. Change of address.
	"	Acquintance with Jean ADAM.
	"	" with old Georgian Resistance men.
13 or	Paris-Vanves	School: Lycée Michelet, 6 months, thrown out.
		" Ecole Communale (the first) " "
14	"	" Ecole Communale (the 2-nd) " "
15	Chalon-s.Marne	" ,trade:Art et Metier,1.5 years, " "
1937	Paris	" Ecole Breguet,electrotech. " "
	"	Stole a dictionary from a library.
three months	"	Thrown out of home, lived in a hotel worked in railroad station, at night.
		On parole,had to renew documents every 3 mts Failed to do this, detained for 13 days.
1938 Mar, -May'39	"	Back in father's home, sent to School of Photography and Movie. Unfinished.
Dec.'39	"	Volunteered to French Foreign Legion.

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BRIEF of ACTIVITIES (Continued)

DATE:	PLACE:	ACTIVITIES:
C. Period of W. II:		
Dec.39	Paris	Volunteered to French Foreign Legion.
1940	Tunis	French Foreign Legion, courses for N.C.O.,unfi-
	Barcares	F.F.L.:Sent to a special Gorgian unit. /nished.
	Paris	Discharged,after the end of German/French war.
1942	Paris	Did not join the German/Georgian special unit.
	"	Volunteered for work in Germany.
3 mnths	Politz	Worked with [illegible].Contract for one year.
		Got acquinted with PASCAL. Both decided to flee.
May'42	Berlin	Contacted some Georgians, said:going to Paris.
	Achen	Falcified his leave/travel document;went to GESTAPO: was ordered to return to Berlin.
	Eupen-Malmedy.	Illegally crossed the border.
	On train/ to Paris/	Had luck and help from French employees: twice escaped German controls.
A few days	Paris	Visited the family.Reported again for work in Germany (in an other bureau of German Labor Office), and was sent to a factory in
	Berlin	as photigrapher.
	"	Suspected in theft, his living place searched.
	"	Troubles with German women. Discharged.
	"	Contacted the Labor Office. Was directed to
	"	work in a factory at Stahlschreiber Street
	"	Met PASCAL again.They decided to flee to Brazil. They forged leave certificates, got passports for foreigners, and traveled to Paris.
	Paris	Visited the family. They started for Brazil.
	Spain	Hunger: nobody exchanged their money. They decided to return. 500 m inside France, near
	Bayonne	they were arrested by German Custom Guards, searched, investigated, ordered to return to Paris, escorted to the train. Had luck:managed to get tickets instead to Paris to -
	Pau,	and crossed to the free zone of France. Seen by French gendarmes, he invented the story of wanting to join the Free French Legion.Sent t
	Marseilles,	to the Regimental HQ. Trouble with Pascal's documents. Escaped before being arrested. Pascal went:direction Algiers. David - to Paris.
	Lion	David contacted a relative, to get documents for returning to Paris. Did not get any.
	Border of/ French occupied Zone .	David passed the French post, showing his German passport. Held by the German post, he requested being brought to "officer", and there he "spoke" himself free, and through to -
A few days.	Paris .	He visited his mother, and reported to German Commandantura, for work with NSKK in Germany.
	Berlin-Mugelheim,	drivers' courses of the NSKK.
	" -Brandenburger Tor,	in a drivers' unit of NSKK.

BRIEF OF ACTIVITIES (continued, 2).

TIME:	PLACE:	ACTIVITIES:
C. [illegible] II, continued.		
1943	Berlin	[illegible], continued. David volunteered to —
	French West	Coast, as driver at the Atlantic Wall construction. They were taken to —
	Paris	and given French-Ford trucks to drive to —
	Saint-Nazaire.	David was detatched to Navy. ([illegible] unit). Later he refused to take an oath, was returned under arrest to [illegible] punitive camp in —
	BERLIN.	asked and got the permission to contact the Police [illegible], for employment in police force.
	"	Employed with the Police. Guard duties.
	"	Broke his elbow at physical training.
	"	In hospital for 40 days, then convalescing.
	"	Falcified convalescence leave papers.
	"	Forged a 3-month "surgical operation" certificate, to be free of checks with his police unit. During this time and already before, David was active in blackmarketing with gold and coffee, and he started document forgery on larger scale. He got acquainted with Irakly LORDKIPANIDZE, the future husband of his sister Helen. He knew already Asterée SCHMIDT-AZI-BADASSI, his confidant in forgeries. Other acquintances in Berlin: a half-jew KATE, French radio-technicians LUCAS, ALLUMES, VILEMAIN, a.o. He prepared false documents for 14 people, for friends and unknown people. He made trips-
	to Paris	where he contacted engraver ALLOU and ordered forged stamps and seals, also ~~forrieskterx~~ blank forms of official letters. He traveled to
	French-Spanish border	3 or 4 time, to buy coffee, and brought to, and sold it, in Berlin.
	Berlin	He used a German soldier in the Commandantura in Paris, and his wife in Berlin for signaling purposes (conventional telephone calls indicating safe arrivals).
1944	Berlin	He sent his parents and sister, who had come to Berlin, with false travel documents to Vienna, his parents being unwitting of falsif. He contacted the German Military Intelligence Service "C[illegible]" to get employed with it.
Feb.		He damaged his left hand when a capsule of an unexploded incendiary bomb exploded in his hands, in his room, wounding ALLUMES also. A Belgian girl, for whom he was preparing documents, who should not have known where he lived, came to his living place just when the explosion had happened.
22 Feb.	Berlin	He, Kate, Allumes, Astrée were arrested at Anhalter rr station when meeting the Belgian girl.

BRIEF of ACTIVITIES (Continued,3)

TIME:	PLACE:	ACTIVITIES:
C. WW II, continued:		
1944	Berlin	He was held for days, chained to a heater in solitary arrest, nobody caring for his hand. Then he was brought into a hospital. From there he telephoned the Belgian girl, asking some civilian clothes sent to him. The girl promised to bring those. Instead of her came policemen and took him to hospital in
	Berlin-	Teglitz jail. For months he was daily driven to the Police Hq. for interrogation. Later he was held in a cellar of the Police Hq. His father came from Vienna and was allowed to see him (somewhere where the evidences of his forgery were displayed). He wrote to "OOOOE" to report an invention of his - to escape being liquidated. He was interviewed by specialsits and asked to work on it. He, Katz and Allumes were transferred to —
	Wolfenbüttel	jail, near Hannover, away from the approaching front line. He does not know of Asterée's faith.
1945 April	"	The Americans freed them from the jail. He and Allumes went to —
	Cassel,	where they were officially discharged.
D.E. After WW II.		
1945	Paris	David wanted to register in an hotel as a Frenchman DATTO. He was recognized as TZITZICHVILI by a woman who thought him being his brother, Achilles. He was reported to the Sureté Militaire, however was released after he had explained what he had done during the war, against the Germans.
	"	He worked with Jaques CARRE. He married Renée PARROD. (Date not asked)
1946		His parents, sister and brother-in-law returned from Vienna.
1948	"	His old friend Jean ADAM contacted him, asked to participate in roberies. He refused: his mother would have been hurt by this. His mother died. His father, sister and her husband returned to USSR. Jean Adam contacted him again, and they robbed a jevelry store. They tried an other hold-up, but failed. He refused to continue such things: his wife did not like Jean Adam.
1949	"	Jean ADAM came back, threatened to tell all to David's wife if he won't cooperate. He agreed.
1950	"	They cased many places, finally decided and made a hold-up in a banck, successfully.

BRIEF of ACTIVITIES (Continued,4)

TIME: PLACE: ACTIVITIES:

E. AFTER WW II (continued)

1950 Paris Jean Adam was arrested; confessed and committed David. David was arrested on -

1950 French-Spanish border.

Paris David was sentenced for 7 years imprisonment.

His wife demanded and got divorced from him.

Nov.50 She gave birth to their second child.

Paris Prison de la Santée - David was held there for 2.5 years. Later he was held in:

Fresnes
Poissy
Rion
Nimes
Avignon.

His sentence was reduced by 10% on the occasion of the election of the new President of the Republic, and by three months for good conduct.

He was released (he did not mentioned when).

He has not seen his divorced wife since 1950.

(He did not say anything about his activities after his release from the prison.)

LIST OF PERSON NAMES

IN THE DEBRIEFING RECORD (Page, Chapter, Subdivision.

I. DEBRIEFING

of

TZITZICHVILI, David.

Time of debriefing: 28 and 29 April 1959.
Place " " : Safehouse.
Language used : German, partly French.

- - - -

A. General Data:

1. The Subject himself: David TZITZICHVILI, nickname: Dathouna, /shortended: Dat.
Born: 12 July 1918, in GORI, Georgia.
Nationality: Stateless.
Family status: Divorced.
Languages spoken, in sequence of fluency: French, German, Georgian, and some Russian.
Profession: ?
Visible defects: The tips of the thumb, and of the forefinger (less than one joint) of the left hand are missing.

2. Divorced wife: Renée, née PARROD, born on 30 August 1917.
Married in Paris, after WW II.
Children: Daughter Elisabeth, born in March 1949;
son Gabriel, born in Nov. 1950, after the divorce.
Divorced in 1950, after David was jailed, on wife's request.

3. Father: Simon TZITZICHVILI, Georgian.
Date of birth: possibly 2nd February, year unknown.
Profession: mining engineer, specialty: petrol refinery.
Studied in Russia, and one year in Freiburg, Germany.

Historical background: Tzitzichvili was the second-largest family in Georgia. One area in Georgia is called after this family. Simon has the title of "Count". He is one of the two pretenders to the Throne of Georgia, the name of the second pretender being BAGRACION.

In 1921 Simon, together with his wife and three children, fled from Georgia via Turkey to France. The family remained for two weeks in Marseilles, and moved then to Paris. They were wealthy then. Simon took a hosiery shop. Later things went worse, and Simon for a while was a taxi driver. Still later he tried with some inventions, but had no material success. In 1942 he went to Berlin, in connection with one of his inventions. Later his wife followed him. David went to

Germany before the father went. David's sister went to Berlin probably in 1941/1942 (no clear statement about this).
In 1944 Simon, his wife and their daughter moved from Berlin to Vienna, Austria. In 1946 they came back to Paris, together with their son-in-law. In 1948, after the mother had died, Simon, together with the daughter and the son-in-law returned to USSR.
From USSR Simon has writtenmone letter in which he had asked for literature concerning "the cold" what made David to think that he is dealing with the problems of refrigeration.
According to the informations received from Mathé KERESSELIDZE Simon lived in 1958 in TIFLIS.

4. Mother: Marie, née KANTCHELI, of Gergian origine.
The date of birth, 2 February, might have been hers or father's year of birth-unknown.
She poisoned herself in Paris, in 1958, in connection with Simon's talks of going back to USSR: she did not like to go, especially because the sons refused to go.

5. Sister: Helen, nickname: Elico, the oldest in the family.
Born: 1 May 1915, in GROZNY.
During WW II she went from Paris to Berlin, where she worked for six month in the East-Ministry (Ost-Ministerium).
In 1942, probably in May, she married in Berlin a Georgian, Irakli LORDKIPANIDZE, who at that time worked with the German Security Service - "Sicherheits Dienst" (SD).
In 1944 she, together with her parents, moved to Vienna, Austria, where the husband joined them later.
They had two children, both sons: Nodar, born in 1945 in Vienna and Dimitry, born at the end of 1947, in Vienna.(?)
Nodar's nickname is TSITSOU.
In 1946 (?) the family returned from Vienna to Paris (together with Helen's parents).
In 1948-49 they returned, together with Simon, back to the USSR (Note: presumed together with their children, although David did not mention the children).
According to the information received from ~~ixx~~ Mathé KERESSE-LIDZE, in 1958 he has seen Helen in Moscow and she had told him that she is working in Tiflis in quality of a teacher of languages. She had been detained for five years (1952-1957) in a camp or closed town because she had said something on the address of Stalin, in fact nothing bad, but this was misunderstood and falsely reported to the authorities. She was vindicated after Salin's death, and she even was paid the salary retroactively for the time she had been detained.

6. Brother: Achilles, nickname: ATCHICO.
Born: 17 July 1916, in BORZHOMI, Georgia.
Occupation: Architect, selfemployed, associated with two other architects: Georges LONGUIN and fnu ROQUES, all three having their office in GAP, Deptm Hautes Alpes, France, corner of Rue Pasteur and Rue de France. In the firm Achilles uses

a new last name: DE PANASKHET, which he has taken sometimes in 1946 or 47. Panaskhet is the name of the village in Georgia where the family had its origine.
The official full version of Achilles name is now: TZITZICHVILI dit De PANASKHET. For his children the full name is but: De PANASKHET.
During WW II Achilles was an officer in the French Army, in Africa and in Germany.
In 1944 Achilles married Nathela JORDANIA, a daughter of the former President of the Republic of Georgia (1917-1921).
They are divorced now. Of their three daughters two, both born in Paris, are living with the father: Maria-Helene (14) and Irene (12. Catherine (6), born in Gap, is living with the mother, who, since 1959, is remarried. Her second husband is a physician, Dr. Louis ELEET. The last name of this physician was formerly BORREAU. He changed it because of the bad meaning: bourreau = the hangman.

7. Cousin Mathé KERESSELIDZE, who had joined the Germans during WW II and was parachuted to USSR. He was captured there, sentenced to 15 years of hard labor (1943-58) and was then allowed to repatriate to France, where he arrived some six months to one year ago. Now he is in Stuttgart, Germany.
Before returning to France he has occasionally met in Moscow Helene who had told him of herself and of her father (see items 3 & 5). (NOTE: Asked by the debriefer, whether Helene had said to Mathé something about her husband, David mentioned having heard nothing about Irakli. He explained this by the bad relations between Helene and Irakli: the initial big love had faded soon. No questions were asked about the children of the couple.)

8. Cousin Leo or Leon KERESSELIDZE, a brother of Mathé. His nickname is: LOULOU.

9. Father of Leo and Mathé KERESSELIDZE. He was mentioned by David together with Leo. His address, possibly common with Leo: VESINET, Seine on Oise.

10. Uncle Djibo KANTCHELI, brother od David's mother, a taxidriver who taught David's father in taxi business (he knew to drive). Uncle's address: 37 Rue de Larochefoucauld, Paris IX.

11. A far relative Guiga TZITZICHVILI. He tried to help David in Chalon in 1942, but failed. He died later.

12. Redik JORDANIA, a brother of Nathela, Achilles's wife.

13. Atia JORDANIA, a sister " " " "

14. David's father probably had one brother and three sisters.

15. Cousin Givi, in the U.S.A., details known to Georges.

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3. David's childhood:

1. David does not remember about the kindergartens he had been in. He has visited 18 differnt schools.

2. The first school, he remembers, was NOTRE DAME, a Catholic boarding school in Boulogne sur Seine, where he remained for two years (4 to 6 years of age). His brother went to the same school. The oldest of the students were up to 18 years, making their bacalaureate.
David remembers the names of Père REGIMBAULT, the assistant director; two teachers, sisters Mademoiselles CASTAGNIET; Frehel PEINE - one of the neighbors in the dormitory; De BASSONPIERRE, a pupil of a higher class, was shot during the war as a "collaborateur"; an other pupil: Le CUDONEC. The pupils wore navy-type uniforms with a coat of arms on the sleeve showing the letters "ND" (Notre Dame).
Of the events he remembers that he could not climb a pole because his arms were too short, he could not hold himself tight. Once he saw a blood-stained chair in the school's dining-room: the director had shot at and wounded during the night a thief. Once his hair got twisted or pinched between the bars of the bed; he thought that somebody was under the bet and was pulling him on hair.
The family lived at that time at Rue Poussin, later at Quai de Tokio, which is now called Quai des Etats Unies. He and his brother were taken to the school normally by taxi on Sunday night, and brought home on Saturday after the lessons.

3. In connection with the change of the living place he changed to Lycée Montaigne, Rue Guynemer, when he was 7. He attended the 8th grade, the grades being: 12-the lowest, 1 - the highest.
There he remembers a teacher Mr.DIREMER (pronounced -mère), who had yellow spots on his hands. He is dead now. He had a son. He also remembers a girl in this school, Genevieve DRUMOND, who was sitting immediately before him. He liked the girl very much, but did not dare to show his liking, sauf by pulling her on hair. They went together to this school up to the 7th grade.

4. The next school was "L'Ecole Communale", Rue Littrée, corner Rue Vaugirard. David's brother went to the same school. David remembers a teacher Mr.SATARELLI whose nickname was TETINARD. A pupil SANTEX was good in gym. The father of a Jew had a curiosity shop, the boy's name was Joachim.
At this time David's father had already given up his hosiery shop and was working as a taxi driver of a company-owned car.

5. When David was 8 or 9 years of age, the family moved from Paris to VIROFLAY, some 3 km from Versailles. The move was

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made by taxi: father had to make many rounds. They got an one-family house with a garden of about 1000 square meters. David and his brother went to the "Lycée Hoche".

6. In Viroflex David lerned to know a boy, Jean ADAM, 6 months older than he himself. Jean was the single son of the director of the perfume export house O.L.L. David had a fight in woods with Jean after he had got a stone drown by Jean on his head. They were good friends later.

Jean had friends: two brothers AR FIELD, one's first name was Jack, and their nice looking but loose minded sister Maud. When competing in springing from a swing, Jack broke one of his legs. David and Jean peated him on a chair, carried to the porch of his house and run away.

David and Jean grounded a "secret club". They built an Escimo igloo and made fire in it. The igloo took fire and ignited the surrounding field and forrest. The boys fled. The fire-brigade had to battre the fire. David went home. He did not say anything to his father about his part in the brand: he explained his red face by much running when playing. Later the police came. David's fault was detected, his father had to pay the damages, he had not enough money for this.

7. David's father had, by this time, given up taxi driver's job. He was working on different inventions. He was sure he had discovered petrol fields in France, but he was not believed. He inventend a device for authomatic replay of records; he asked for 90% of the intake but was offered 40% only. Father had a movie projector with which David was not allowed to play. Thus, David construed his own projector and showed it to the father. Father was thrilled, and allowed David to use his (father's) projector. David did, and broke it.

7a. In this school David made much nonsences. He thinks that the reason for this was the need to show up: he was small and his name made the French children laugh and mock him. He wanted to show that he was a full guy. He got his third reprimand when he burned carbide in an incstand. He was thrown out when he planted a cracker in a restroom in the garden of the school and a teacher fell into the bassin of the restroom when the cracker exploded. An other pupil, Ramon GOELITZ had seen him planting the cracker and had reported this.

8. In Viroflex, neighboring to the house where David lived, resided ten single Georgians who had made some resistance to the Russians during WW I or after this. David used to visit those men, he was something like a mascot of theirs. They had a dog and an ape. They taught David some small tricks. Six of the men were working as taxi drivers for the subsistence of all the group. One stood at home, cooking for all, and one, Kakhutza TCHCLOKASHVILI, was the boss. David remembers some names or nicknames of them: CHOCHOU, SACHIKO, GARGARETHELI, SERGO (died), GOLA.

9. After having been thrown out from the Lycée Hoche, Dawid was sent to a communale school in Viroflex, some three kilometers away from their home. He was given money for the street car, however,he did not take the car: he used the money to buy what he needed for his silly things and acts.

10. At the end of the term David was taken back to the Lycée:his mother, probably, had asked for this, and had given some maney, -one can do everything with money. He remained in this school until they moved back to Paris, to Vanves.

11. David's contact with Jean Adam continued up to the beginning of the war. David has never obtruded himself to him. He followed many plans of Jean, although he was sure that he could have made better plans. The parents of David and Jean had nothing in common, although they knew one-another. However, it happened that Jean always lived somewhere in the vicinity of David, and when Tzitzichvili-s moved to Paris Vanves, Jean lived near the Porte Françon.

12. In Vanves David was sent to Lycée Michelet. After six months he was thrown out. They were served some vegetables in this college at lunch times. Once a plate with vegetables was caught by a pupil when this was upon to fall down, and the catcher was glad. David,however, took the plate and deliberately threw it to the floor,brook it. The supervisor came and asked how did this happen. David told the truth, and was throwh out of the school.

13. Then David, 13 or 14, was sent to a community school.There he had to take a test to get the "Certificat d'Etudes" He took the first, written part of the test, and after it, during the lunch time he got so fascinated by a bricklayer's work that he started to help the man, also because he was promised 10 Francs for this. When he later inquired about the time, he learned that he was already late for the oral part of the test. So he did not go for it: he continued to work, to earn the promised pay. However, he was paid nothing,and he was thrown out from the school.

14. The parents sent him for another communal school in the same area. There he had a fight with an other pupil who threatened him with a knife. David forced the knife from him and threw it away. The knife stuck high in the wall of a house. The other boy reported the case making him, David, looking guilty, and he was thrown out of this school as well. He remembers that in this school there was a pupil who had a device in his mouth to adjust his teeths, and the boy used this device to make queer noises.

15. Then David was sent to a professional school,"Art et Métier", in Chalon sur Marne. At this time his parents were living somewhere to the east of Paris. There David remained for 1,5 years and,again, was thrown out because he,instead going to classes went to the attick of the building and practiced there

throwing of a big knife. This ~~was~~ made noise, he was detected and thrown out.

16. In this school he belonged to the "leading" trio of the school, the others being an Italian Minizini, about 14, and a French boy Tellier (13).
Every Thursday and Saturday the school went for walks. Their supervisor probably had a girlfriend whom he visited during those walking periods, leaving the boys on their own. On one such a case the trio decided to for drinks in a tavern. They had all together 13 Francs and some sous. Everybody was bragging with his experiences with women, and it was decided to have women. However, Tellier, the youngest backed out, and so did Minzini. But he, David, to show his manliness, went upstairs with the woman who asked 10 francs. The woman asked him to wash himself before the act. He did. The room was cold, and the water was cold, he nearly "lost" his penis. But, with the help of the woman, ~~thexxxxxxx~~ he managed the act, and felt proud when he returned to the others. However, since then he had a kind of mixed feelings toward the women, shiness, fear and attraction all together, and he did not have any of them for three years since then.

17. His father was agry with him because he again was thrown out of the school. Father told that he is good but for a hog-heard. But, nevertheless, he was sent to an other school, Ecole Breguet, for electrotechnicians, in 1937. But, there, also, he was thrown out.

18. Thereupon he left the parents' home, lived for three months in an hotel and worked nightly in the railroad station, unloading ~~the~~ oysters. It was a cold job. The father took him back home and sent him to the school of photography and movie at the corner of Rue Littrée and Rue Vaugirard, close to an other school where he had been earlier. There he remained for two half-terms, March- July, and October - May, having not finished the course, because the German-Polish war started.

19. Sometimes between his going to Ecole Breguet and the school of photography he had stolen an English dictionary from a library. This came out, however, he was not put in jail. The only effect was that his normal identity papers of a stateless person were withdrown and replaced by temporary papers which he had to renew every three months. He did not do this, and after 6 months he was taken and held by the police for 13 days before he was given new papers.

C. Period of WW II:

1. In December 1939 David reported in Paris to a depot of the French Foreign Legion for voluntary service in the Legion. 15 days later he was sent to Lion, and from there, after one week stay, to Marseilles. From Marseilles he was shipped to Oran, and further sent to Sidi-Bel/Ables in Algier, then to Tunis, Sous, to the First Cavalry Regiment. There Lieutenant De WARREN sent him to courses for N:C:Os.

2. But soon an order was received to send all legionnaires-Georgians to BARCARES where special units had to be formed of different nationalities. At about 110 Georgians, and thousands of legionnaires of other nationalities were sent to Barcares. They remained idle, doing but very little exercising.

3. After the German-French hostilities ended, those foreign legionnaires were returned from Barcares to Paris and discharged, including David. He went back to his parents.

4. He looked for work. A Georgian had recommended him to go to Germany where a Georgian Legion was being formed for the fight against the Soviets. Archilles GUEDEVANICHVILI was said being gathering people for this purpose. David's father told him that a Georgian KEDIA is the man who organizes this in connection with the Germans. David went to this man, had a talk with him, but did not like the idea.

5. Then David reported to the German Labor Office in Paris, volunteering as an electrician for work in Germany. He was sent to POELITZ, near STETTIN, HIDRYER WERKE, with a contract for one year.

6. He remained there for some three months: a mate of his, PASCAL (first name), did not like the work, and both decided to quit, to go " on leave".

7. They had no valid German travel documents. It was impossible to travel with the identity card issued by the factory if there was no leave certificate travel documents issued by the police. (NOTE: here the story is confused: as the debriefer recollects, David spoke on the first day of the debriefing that he had help from a girlfriend who put into good German the text which he had prepared for the forged certificate of leave, to visit his sick uncle in Berlin. On the second day he revoked this, saying that this must have been a misunderstanding, he had spoken out of the chronological sequence, about a later case when he had help from a girlfriend.)
David went to the police in Stettin, and somehow managed to get the travel documents, valid until 2 June, to visit his sick uncle in Berlin (who did not exist at all).

8. In Stettin David met a KEDIA-man, but again refused to join this organization, and he traveled to Berlin, met there some Georgians, spoke of going to Paris, was asked and took some letters for delivery in Paris and took the train up to Achen.

9. In Achen he asked a Frenchman how to get to France. He was advised that the German GESTAPO is giving necessary permits.

10. Now David falcified his leave permit, changing the validity date from 2 to 12 June, and went to GESTAPO. The falcification was not detected. However, he was not allowed to travel to Paris because his leave and travel document showed but Berlin as his place of destination, and he was ordered to return to Berlin.

11. Instead of returning to Berlin David took the train up to two km from EUPEN, in order to pass the XXXXXXXXXXX border in the EUPEN-MALMEDY area clandestinely. He xx asked somebody for advise how to cross the barder, and he was sent to a man who agreed to take him over during the night time.

12. David had but 50 German Marks. He told this to the guide and asked how much he will have to pay him. The man asked 20 Marks. During the night the guide took him to a place, indicated David a direction xxx to follow for crossing the border and to arrive to the railroad station on the other side of the border. This was all he was offered for the 20 DM.

13. David waited until the guide left. Then, fearing that the guide could have directed him into a trap, he took a direction 90 degrees to the right of the advised direction, and followed this direction for about half an hour, and turned then 90 degrees to the left, thus into the old, advised direction. Originally he had had in mind to turn later once more to the left and thus to come back to some spot on the original direction just opposite of the place wherefrom he started his walk. However, when he had reached a road, he noticed a man on bycicle approaching towards him. He hid himself in the culvert, and when the man was quite close, he, David, jumped out, frightenend and stopped the man, then asked whether he is a good Frenchman. Receiving a positive reply, he then asked how to procede to the railroad station. The man showed him the direction to the next farm, and advised to ask for further information there - it would have been too complicated to advise for all the way. David thanked and left for the farm . The man, glad to escape from his charger, offered him some cigarettes.

14. David found nobody in the farm. He, thus, proceeded on his own, and finally reached the railroad station. Before boarding the train, he went to a barber, to shave and to clean his

clothes. He had but 32 German Marks left. He asked the barber how much the railroad ticket Namur-Paris would cost, and asked also to exchange his German money. He got the information and the money exchanged. He had just enough for the ticket with a few remaining for something to eat.

15. David bought the ticket and borded the train. He asked other travelers about the controls. He was told that the German military personnel is performing the control at the Belgian-French border. He thought to leave the train before the border, to cross the border clandestinely and then return to the train, but it was too late, he could not leave the car any more, the control-team, a Lieutenant, a N.C.O. and two man, was there already. The officer marched up to David, looked him into the eyes, then turned his back to David and shouted the N.C.O. to hurry up. David had luck: he had no documents, and nobody asked him for those: the N.C.O probably thought that the Lieutenant had checked his documents.

16. He felt happy, but the others told him that there will be one more check at the "red zone" (la zone rouge) near SAINT QUENTIN. Thereupon David left the compartment and approached, in the coridor of the car, a railroad employee. He showed the person his ticket, told that he has no documents, and demanded that the employee, as a good Frenchman, help him, another Frenchman, to come to Paris. He was asked to wait. The employee soon returned with the chief of the train. The latter took David to the mail car of the train and ordered the employee in charge of this car to find a place for David to hide. A mail sack was opened and David was instructed to get in. David did, and felt so secure and comfortably that he fell asleep. He remembers having herd some shouting and kicking around, however, he was not hit. He was in Paris when the sack was opened. He felt very ix happy, offered money, but he was told that this was not made for money. He then promised to give the man some drinks, but in the excitement he forgot this. When he later remembered this and returned to the station he did not find the person any more.

17. Two or three days later David again reported to a German Labor Office in Paris, this time as a photographer. He, of course, did not go to the same office where he had been before, where they could have recognized him.

18. He got the assignment into a factory in Berlin, which produced electrodes wor welding instruments. He had to photograph samples of material used and of electrodes produced, for checking purposes, under different conditions. He also had to make photocopies of different books, and photographs for the identity cards. The factory was somewhete in LICHTENBERG, not quite in Berlin (the next day David said that the factory was in FRIEDENAU). He does not remember the name of the factory, but he heard the director answering telephone calls by saying

JOHO or JOHIO and, thus, he learned that this was the name of the director. He does not remember the adress of the place where he lived.

19. In this factory there was a chemical laboratory with a Dutch laborant. This man showed David some bowls made of platina, which he said using for different mixing work. Later some of these bowls were stolen. He, David, was suspected, and his living place was searched, but - he had not taken those bowels.

20. ~~Later~~ he got in trouble because he had been to movie with a German girl. An other girl, who was jealous, had reported this, and he was fired: a foreigner had no right to go with a German girl. However, this discharge was made to be "honorable", and he could apply for a new job.

21. David went to the Labor Office, showed his discharge papers, and was directed to a factory in the STAHLSCHREIBERSTRASSE, Berlin, Moritsplatz. The factory was producing steel ammunition belts for aircraft maschine guns. The technics used in this factory were primitive. David invented a simple machine for adjustment of the right grip necess,ry to hold the cartridges in the belt. The director was much pleased.

222 In Berlin David met PASCAL again. They both got the idea that it is enough for them of the life in Germany, and they decided to go to South America, to Brazil.

23. They needed passports, such for foreigners. To get those, they needed certificates of leave from their working places. Thus, David went to a Labor Office, to the prettiest girl, and asked for two leave certificates. The girl was obliging, however said, that the factory must issue the certificates, not the Labor Office. David then explained that he was misunderstoo stood, that he did not ask for the certificates, but for the blank forms, so he could bring those to the factory.
He got the forms, filled them in, forged an imprint of the stamp of the factory by copying it over an electric bulb, stole himself during the night into the office of the foreman and made an other imprint with a cachet found there. It was easy for him to enter the office because he was living in the same building with the factory, and when he needed warm water for washing, he had to go to the upper story for opening the valve, and from there it was close to the "studio" or workshop (atelier): there was not much danger of being seen by the night guard as the operation did not take long time.

24. With the leave certificates ready, David returned to the same girl in the Labor Office from whom he had received the forms. The obliging girl stamped the certificates "registered", entered their names into a cardfile, and thus, David and Pas-

cal had officially certified (by the Labor Office) permits
of leave to solicit for the Passports for Foreigners.

25. They got the passports, and they traveled to Paris. David
saw there his mother, and spoke her of his intention to go to
Brazil. This was in 1942.

26. David and Pascal decided to go via Spain and Portugal.
David bought a map, and they started. They crossed the border
to Spain, and got into trouble then, because nobody wanted to
exchange their German money, they could not even buy food.
Thus, they decided to return to France.

27. When they were for some 500 meter back in France, they were
seen by the German custom guards. They were arrested, separa-
tedand put into cells in a cellar. Fortunately, the wall bet-
ween the two adjacent cells into which they were put, was so
thin that they could conversate with each other.

28. David, afraid that Pascal could say something wrong when
interrogated separately, advised him to say, when asked, that
it was David who bought the map. And it really happened that
Pascal was questioned first, and he,duly instructed by David,
could give co-ordinated answers.

29. He, David, was brought to a lieutenant who made a thorough
search, looked into his watch, and even into his rectum.
However, the lieutenant was polite and friendly. David gave
some explanation for being in this area - visiting somebody,
whereupon the lieutenant said that the pasport authorized
David to travel up to Paris only.

30. They were ordered to return to Paris. One NCO was ordered
to accompany them to the railroad station and to see that they
really will depart for Paris. They went to the station. The
NCO ordered tickets for them: Bayonne - Paris. At the same
moment the NCO was called by a friend away from the counter.
David quickly used the opportunity and asked the clerk at the
counter not to give them tickets to Paris, but instead to PAU,
a station some 10 km from the border of the free,unoccupied
part of France. The clerk objected first, saying that the NCO
ordered the tickets to Paris, but David quickly persuaded him
"to help other Frenchmen against the Gestapo-man". He got the
right tickets. The N.C.O. returned, saw them off, but, of
course, he did not know that David got the tickets to Pau,
not to Paris.

31. They came to the border. A Frenchman advised them how to
get over the border - everybody was ready to help them. They
went, but soon got stuck in mud, and David lost one of his
shoes. It was dark, he could not retrack it.

32. Then they were stopped by the French gendarmes who thought that they were Germans. David quickly inverted the story of their flight from the occupied zone for joining the Free French Legion. The gendarmes took them to a village where David could buy a pair of shoes, but alas, canvas shoe only, and of too large size. Then they were directed to a company of that Legion, to LORGON. The chief of this company gave them a horse cart to go to the regimental H.Q. in Marseilles, Camp de Sainte Marthe.

33. There arrived, David advised Pascal to go to the registrar the first, so they both could see whether he, as a Frenchman, will be accepted without showing his German passport. David, being a Georgian, did not want to go the first.
Pascal went. His story was not believed. To prove his being a Frenchman and not a German as suspected, he showed his German passport for foreigners. This made the situation worse, and Pascal was happy to get out without being arrested.

34. Both retreated. David decided to return to Paris. Pascal did not want to return and said that he will go to Algiers, to get a job on the construction of the Algiers - Nigeria railroad. They departed.

35. David, on his way back to Paris, reached Lion. There he went to one of his far relatives, Guiga TZITZICHVILI, and asked whether the latter could help him to get a permit to go to the German-occupied Paris. Guiga thought this being a simple matter, because he had a good friend in the Security (Sureté). However, the relative failed, nearly got in trouble himself, and advised David to dissappear quickly, what the latter did.

36. Somehow David managed to pass the French control by showing his German passport. The guard misunderstood his difficult name, and let him pass as Corporal Fritz VILI.

37. But the German post stopped him, David, and started asking different questions. David demanded to be brought to the chief of guards. He was taken to a N.C.O., whom he, again, asked to be brought to an officer. He was brought to a "Sturmbanführer" (Major in the SS). David explained to this officer something of having visited his brother in Marseilles. The officer nicely helped him to return to Paris.

38. Back in Paris, David went to the parents. The mother mocked him about his quick return from Brazil.

39. Soon David reported to the German Commandantura in Paris, to volunteer as a driver to the NSKK, the Transportation Corps of the Nazy Party. He was accepted and sent to Berlin, KUGELHEIM LAGER, close to OSTKREUTZ. He knew to drive, he had a driver's license since 1938.
After some three or four months of training they were distri-

buted to different places in Berlin. He came to a unit stationed close to the BRANDENBURGER TOR, vis-a-vis to the French Embassy building, where he had to wait and drive a cab for eight hours the day. He lived in the same house in front of which their cars were stationed. He does not remember any names from the time of this training period. One of his co-drivers in this small unit was NOVIKOF.

40. David remained in this drivers' unit in Berlin until, some three to four months later, volunteers were called to go to France, as lorry-drivers to the West coast where the Atlantic Wall was being constructed. He volunteered, and 15 days later, together with other volunteers, he was sent to Paris.

41. In Paris they were given French-made Fords of five ton loading capacity (C U - charge utile). The convoy of some 50 cars, each with two drivers, started in direction to SAINT NAZAIRE. At the departure, still in Paris, close to Porte d'Orleans, one driver had an accidence: he could not take the curb, drove on the sidewalk, killed and damaged a few people, without damaging the car. David, who interpreted at the spot when the case was cleared, was ordered to take this car over, because the driver who just had the accidence, was not allowed to continue to drive immediately.

42. The convoy was divided into three parts, with David going to the detachment which was detailed to the Navy. This was approximately at the time when the British made a mock landing or a demonstration of a landing.

43. In 1943, still on the French West coast, the NSKK men were ordered to take an oath. David refused, and as the consequence, was sent back to Berlin, guarded by two men, into a NSKK penal or refractory camp.

44. David asked the leader of this camp, an "Obersharführer" (equivalent to a N.C.O.),/ later David changed the grade to "Hauptsturmführer" - equivalent to a Captain/, for permission to contact the Police Headquarters, for volunteering into the police service. The campleader granted him six-hour leave to settle his employment with the police, or to face a tough deal because of his refusal to take the oath.

45. David went to the Police H.Q. at ALEXANDERPLATZ in Berlin, was accepted and given a note that he had registered for the service in the Police. He returned with this note to the NSKK camp, and on the next morning he was released on ground of this note.

46. In the Police David had to ~~take~~ undergo physical examination in a SS and Police hospital. He was found fit physically and was sent into barracks of which he does not remember the address. His grade in the police was "Rott-Wachtmeister - Dolmetscher" - something as the second-lowest grade in the ordinary police,

, the SCHUPO (Schutzpolizei). The "Dolmetscher" simply indicated that he was a foreigner, as the knowledge of languages was the only reason why foreigners could be employed by the police. He had nothing to do with interpreting or translating.
They did some exercising and made centry duty at a large petrol store. His hours on duty were, by 24-hour spells: 1300 to 1300, then off up to the next day, 0800 to 0800 and off up to the next day, 1300, and so one for a week. In the next week the same pattern repeated, but the start being at 1000 h.

47. In summer, during an exercise of physical training, a man who had to catch David when he was coming down from a high flight into which he was thrown by two men, the catcher got frightened, backed out, David, as a concequence, fell to the ground, and broke one arm, the elbow, and damaged the other arm. He remained for some 40 days in hospital, the same in which he had the physical examination when entering the police service.

48. When released from the hospital, he was given a convalessence certificate which kept him free of work. He had to go periodically for checks and for renewal of this certificate. After he had been for those checks and renewals for a few times, he started to forge the signature of the physician and "renewed" the certificate himself.

49. During his stay with the police force in Berlin, and also when he was "convalessing", he had a private room hired at KURFURSTENDAMM 26, or "not exactly" 26 - he said not ~~tha~~ to remember the exact number of the house.

50. Then he got the idea to falcify a document releaving him for a longer period of time from checks with the police unit. This had to be a certificate showing that he had to undergo a "surgical operation" which will take at least three months.

51. He had a girlfriend, Asterée SCHMIDT-AZI-BADASSI, a half-Azerbaijan, who was fluent in German and in French. David asked her to put the medical certificate into good official German. Then he forged the cachets and the signature of the physician, the same who had written the renewals of his disability certificate.

52. He presented this forged certificate to a clerk in the office of his police unit. He was on good terms with the clerks there, he was a "friendly foreigner" who joked and spoke about Paris. This clerk took a short look on the certificate, made corresponding notes in his files, and this was enough for David for the case that somebody would ask about his whereabouts: he did not need to rely any more on the forged document: the clerk had made an official entry into the books, and there was no way to check, neither to doubt, ~~ix~~ this entry.

53. During those three months of "surgical operation" David get in contact with Irakli LORDKIPANIDZE, a boyfriend of his sister Helen who worked with the East-Ministry (Ost-Ministerium). Irakly, who worked with the "SD" (Sicherheitsdienst,-Security Service), and who later married Helen, had just received order to go to Paris.

54. David asked Irakli to give his travel document or order for a short time to him, so he could show those to his superior and to ask for similar ones. Irakli obliged. David photographed the documents - he had no intention to show those to his boss, he was going to make his own documents.

55. His sister brought him some forms which were used in the Ost-Ministerium, and he collected others more from different offices.

56. Thus, David prepared for himself a falcified travel document to Paris, signing it with the name of Police President RADEMANN. This name he has used on many documents in later times.

57. Before using this document he checked it, or made a rehersal with his girlfriend. He gave the falcified document to the girl for inspection, and then, soon after this, he pushed his genuine police passport above the false paper, asking the girl about her reaction and findings. She said that she had understood that the first paper was a travel order, but she had not had enough time to read it through, in full. This, David explained, was the trick: one has to give the falcified paper first, and then, without giving the checker enough time for its study, insert an other, genuine doccument which would attire the attention of the checker, detract it from the falcified one.

58. David used this trick with the controls and had a smooth journey to Paris.

59. In Paris David contacted the engraver ALLOU, corner of the streets Rue Filles du Calvaire - and Beaumarchais. He asked Allou to prepare for him a seal of the German SD Headquarters. The man consented after a short hesitation, after David had spoken of Frenchmen's moral duty to help other Frenchmen against the Germans. The same man made for David later many more seals and stamps of different German offices, like the Security Service, the East-Ministry, the Labor Office the Police Headquarters and the travel permission stamp for the passports.

60. By the intermediary of this ALLOU David let also be printed different forged letter- and order-forms of the above mentioned offices, in thousands of copies, sofar those did not have filigeee nets printed in. However, he personally was able

to prepare by hand the filigree net if the document needed it.

61. To the question of the debriefer concerning the expenses of all this immense work, David explained that all this costed him over 100,000 French francs. Later he changed this sum to 140,00 to 150,000 F.Francs.

62. At first he made money by reselling golden watches of his friends, as well as other objects, receiving good gains.

63. Then he had three friends in Berlin, French radio-engineers who had been brought to compulsory works to Germany but later released. The last names of those Friends were: LUCAS, ALLUMES and VILEMAIN. Lucas and Vilemain wanted to have traveldocuments to Paris. The father of Lucas was a wealthy man in Paris.

64. When David was preparing for his own journey to Paris, he let Lucas write a letter to his father, asking him to give David 200,000 Francs. The father obliged.

65. Besides, and e specially after he had his caches ready, he earned plenty of money through his operations on the black-market, buying coffe at the French-Spanish frontier for 50 German Marks the kilogram, and reselling it in Berlin for 900 to 1200 Mark the kg.

66. He personally had made 3 or 4 trips to the Spanish border for coffee, and four other men have done this for him.

67. Those trips were easy, especially the French part of them on which were no special checks. Nor were the trips dangerous because the luggage of military personnel was not searched, and nor was the luggage of police force.

68. When making and using these confeit seals, one had to pay attention to the number of the unit in the seal which to use: those numbers referred to the type of the work and the importance of the offices, f.i. "12" would show that the seal was of an unimportant small office, whereas the right number to use was perhaps three or four.

69. Before letting LUCAS to use the forged papers, David wanted to check the papers on somebody else.

70. David had a half-Jew pal KATZ-DISSMANN. His mother, born HAMAY, Hungarian, had married a Jew Katz, and later, in a second marriage - Dissmann. A son from this first marriage was now using the name of DISSMANN, however, was under the pressure of a certain WERWERT who knew of his Jewish origin. Katz asked David to prepare papers for the Spaniard WERWERT for an official trip to Spain. David agreed, however asked for two old genuine Spanish passports for this purpose.

71. He got the old passports, those could be easily bought on black market, and out of those two passports he made a new one for Werwert.

72. David went into details in describing how he prepared the passport, especially how he exchanged the photograps which was fixed by groumets, andthus, could not be removed and simply replaced. He had to use plenty of skilled washing and master-photography for remouving the old image and replacing it by the new one without damaging the passport, nor the "photograph" itself.

73. Werwert used the passport. He was instructed by Katz to report in Spain to a priest who was in contact with Katz. The signal from the priest came, Werwert had arrived without trouble. At this occasion Katz disclosed to David that Werwert was not a Spaniard, as pretended, but a German.

74. How David prepared the documents for Lucas and Vilemain: to report as specialists to the Labor Office in Paris.

75. David had arranged with Lucas to acknowledge his safe arrival in Paris. The woman, in whose house the Lucas´es lived in Paris, was working in the German Commandantura in Paris. Through her David learned to know the name and the address of the family of a german soldier =operator of the switchboard of the Comandantura in Paris. The family lived in Berlin. Some coffee was given to the soldier and he was urged to phone his wife in berlin and to tell that he had received some coffee for her. This was the signal announcing safe arrival of Lucas in Paris. David told that this signal was used in some ten cases.

76. David had issued false travel documents to some 14 persons. One of them was a friend of Lucas in Berlin, whose name and home address were: Henry JOIGNY, 5,Rue Baretti,Paris XV.

77. Somehow David became an idea to join the "ABWEHR" of the German Armed Forces, something more important and exiting than his previous activities. He had no good idea of the real scope and of the structure of the "Abwehr". He went to the house of "AMT ABWEHR, OKW" in the WILHELMSTRASSE. The porter at the entrance asked him to which branch he wanted to go. David told "West" whereupon the porter had said that he should go to "West Einz" (I West), and instructed him into which room to go. There David found an officer wo explained to him that the office had been moved to TAMME,in POTZDAM.

78. David went to Potzdam. It took him hours until he found TAMME, an area surrounded by barbed wire, heavily guarded, all guards being N.C.Os. He showed his police passport and asked to be brought to the chief of the guards. He was brou-

brought to a Lieutenant who took him to a Colonel. The latter, having heard that David wanted to get employed, this means that he did not belong to the organization, got mad, did not believe that an unauthorized person could have penetrated so far, (into a top secret area), and asked how he learned about the place. David told his story. The colonel checked on phone with the police H.Q. and got the reply that they have such a man. David, then was asked what he could do, his name was registered, and he was told that he will be contacted later.

79. Through a chain of persons, linked to LUCAS, David got a request to prepare documents for a Belgian girl's journey to Paris. He consented.

80. He met the girl, like many other persons, outside of his living place, on different places, and under good security precautions, f.i.: somebody entered the meeting place on his behalf and asked the person who was awaiting him to come out. He, David, was at that time out observing the environs, to see whether somebody would be surveilling his two p rsons. If there was no surveillance, then he followed his people, approached them in a safe place. He never brought them to his living place. But LUCAS and VILEMAIN had been to his quarters.

81. Before he had finished the documents for the Belgian girl, he and ALLUMES had found after an airraid, an unexploded incendiary bomb. Allumes had explained that such a bomb, having not exploded when coming down, is harmless. They took the bomb to David's living place, and David, cautiousely, tried to take out the capsule. The capsule exploded. The thumb and the forefinger of his left hand were damaged, and Allumes got a splinter into his face. The landlady was mad: the fools are playing with bombs, ruining her hause which was saved in the airraid. She wanted to report them to the police, but David calmed her down, saying that he himself will report the case, he himself is a policeman, a.s.o.

82. At the same time the Belgian girl happened to come and saw David injured. She showed no grief because of the paines caused to David and the loss of his fingertips, - she was angry that she could not have her papers and could, thus, not start her pleasure trip to Paris.

83. It took injured David three days until the documents for the girl were ready, and an appointment was made to meet her in the ANHALTER BAHNHOF wherefrom the trains to Paris were starting after the Potsdamer Bahnhof was demolished. The meeting was fixed for 2200h.

84. David went for the meeting together with ALLUMES, KATZ and ASTEREE. They found the station rather empty and they thought that they had come too early. But then David noticed the

Belgian girl just at the platform gate. He approached her. She told David that he will be arrested immediately, and indeed, all around there came men with machine pistols ready. All but the Belgian girl were arrested, and hold separately. This was on 22 February 1944.

85. David was held for a few days in a room chained by his right hand (the undamaged hand) to a heater. Nobody spoke a single word with him. He was brought some food like it is being made with a dog.

86. His injured hand was not cared for at all and started to fester. When he lamented about this, he was transferred to a hospital where he was put into a large ward together with many more people.

87. He noticed a telephone in the coridor of the hospital. He asked a coin from a Dutch patient and phoned to the Belgian gerl, asking her to bring him some civilian clothes. He still did not believe that this girl had betried him.

88. The girl promised to come to see him the next day at 1000H. He sure, got a visit the next day at 10, but by guards who took him to the hospital in TEGEL jail. Now it was clear to David that the Belgian girl was in contact with the German police.

89. From the Tegel jail he was daily taken for questioning to the police H.Q.

90. A few months later, when his fingers had nearly healed, he was transferred into a cellar of the police H.Q.

91. His questioning continued for nine months, with the sessions at first daily, then two to three times a week, later once in a week or biweekly. The charges were heavy: grave forgery, damaging the security of the state, demoralization of the foreign laborers, helping the POW to flee, and espionage (some photos of the bomb-damaged Berlin were found in his living place).

92. Sometimes before his arrest, David had organized the move of his parents and sister from Berlin to Vienna, of course with forged traveldocuments, however, the family being not aware of the falcifications.

93. After his arrest the parents came from Vienna to see him. He does not know whether they were brought by the authorities or did they come at their own initiative. The evidences of his crimes were displayed in the same room where he met his father. It was then that the father learned that he, David, had forged the traveldocuments for the move of the family, that there was no police president Rademann whose name the documents showed, that David had invented this name. His

father was very much embarrassed.

94. During the interrogations David was asked many times for whom he did all those things, for which intelligence service: nobody believed that a single person could have achieved so much without any big foreign service behind him.

95. The police inspectors had hinted him that he would not escape the death sentence. To gain time, he wrote a letter to "CC008" and reported an invention of his: a motor which worked without gas, - in those days, Germans being very short of gas, such an invention should attire attention.

96. He was contacted and asked for details of his invention. He told something and requested better living conditions and food, so he would be able to work on this invention. He also mentioned that some details of the invention are in Vienna and should be brought from there to Berlin. (At that time Vienna was already occupied by the Russians). Later two specialists were sent to him, to check his information. They found that the idea was acceptable theoretically, and he was urged to continue to work on it.

97. In connection with the approach of the front to Berlin, they, this means David, Katz and Allumes, were transferred to WOLFENBUTTEL jail, near HANNOVER. He does not know what happened to Asterée.

98. In Wolfenbuttel they remained for some three months, until the Americans freed them in April 1945.

99. They went together to KASSEL Discharge Camp, wherefrom he and Allumes went to Paris, whereas Katz went his own way.

D. Additional explanations to the activities during WW II.

1. The photographs which David had made of the documents of Irakli Lordkepanidze were not good enough. So he had to enlarge the photos as much as he could, up to the size of a few square feet. He amelicrated the enlarging by some pencil work. Then he re-photographed the enlarging and produced new, good photos of the documents in the exactly right size of the original documents.

2. All the photographic lab work was done in his hotel room. He used two MINOXes and one CONTAX, and a French type enlarger with the objective of his Contax. The equipment costed him over 100,000 (it was not specified whether French Francs or German Marks).

3. David's father needed money for his inventions. David gave
him 100,000 D. through a third person, his father not knowing
from whom the money kame. This was before David's "journey to
Brazil".

4. David had plenty of money, mostly earned by selling coffee
on black market. Once he has bought in Berlin for ten kg
coffee a car, an Opel.

5. The Georgians in Berlin did not know of his doings and re-
lations in Berlin much, although he mixed with them, nor did
KEDIA know anything and was puzzled by this. When arranging
the wedding party of his sister, in May-June 1942, he asked
Kedia for his car. The request was refused. David, then, hired
4 or 5 cars for a full day (paying with coffee), and it hap-
pened that Kedia saw him coming with his caravan of cars, loa-
ded with vines and other good things which he had bought black
for the feast. Kedia had asked him about the caravan, and Da-
vid had replied that Kedia can now see that David can have as
many cars as he just likes, although Kadia did not give his
when asked.

6. For the move of his parents from Berlin to Vienna David had
reserved an appartment in the train, again using false docu-
ments. To this he said that it is difficult to get reserved
a seat for one person in a train, but it is easier to reserve
a full appartment of a car for one person, or a complete rail-
road car or train for a special reason, because the greater
the request, the higher authorities make the request, the
higher authorities decide the issue, the less effective is the
factual check of the genuity teness of the request and of the docu-
ments by which the request is made.

7. As to the motives of his not joining the Georgian Legion:
He, David, does not feel being a Georgian, or too much of
a Georgian. He hates the Russians in general, although he
has nothing special against any particular Russian. The Rus-
sian communists he dislikes even more than the ordinary Russian
ans. There was no real reason why he did not join the Kedia
group - he simply disliked the idea. NOTE: this contradicts
with his statements made during the first day of the debrie-
fing, according to which he was ready to fight together with
anybody (even with the devil's grandmother) against the com-
munists.

E. The Period after WW II:

1. After the return from Kassel Discharging Camp David wanted to register in Paris as a Frenchman, using the name of DATTO. However, a woman servant of the hotel thought to have recognized in him his brother Achilles Tzitzichvili. The Surete Militaire was contacted. David had to give the names of the people whom he had helped during the war against the Germans. Finally, he was released, however not allowed to use the name of DATTO.

2. David's parents and his sister Helen with his husband Irakli (NOTE: their children were not mentioned by David) returned from Vienna to Paris in 1946, helped by Achilles.

3. In Paris David worked with Jaques CARRE, 166 Boulevard Voltaire.

4. He learned to know Renée PARROD, and married her. He has not seen her since 1950. (for details see A 2.).

5. In Paris Jean ADAM contacted David again and asked him to participate in a hold-up. He refused, reasoning that his mother would die if she would learn of this.

6. David's mother died in 1948, and some two months later his father and sister with her husband returned to the USSR.

7. After the death of David's mother Jean Adam contacted David again, and insisted on his participation in the hold-up in a jevelry. David consented.

8. To start with the hold-up, they needed a car. They hired a taxi for a drive to CLAMART, some 10-12 km from Paris. When the car was passing through a forest, David threw his pistol and forced the driver to stop and to abandone his car. The driver was promised that no harm would be done to him if he obliges.

9. They parked the car close to the jevelry shop which they planned to rob. Jean went over the street, and watched the window of the jevelry shop. David entered the shop and asked to show him a ring which was in the window. When the shopkeeper opened the window, this being an agreed signal, Jean entered the shop. David pulled the pistol, and they looted the shop. They fled xx in the car which they later left near the police station, with a 500 Francs bill pinned to the driver's seat - reimbursement for having used the car.

10. One month later they tried an other hold-up, but this did not work. Daviv did not want to continue such things and told this to Jean. David's wife did not like his contact with Jean, although she did not know anything about their common doings.

11. One year later Jean Adam approached David again and blackmailed him into continuing to participate in his roberies: he threatened to tell everything to David's wife if the latter would not cooperate. David went along.

12. Jean had no plans ready, but he needed money. First they planned to rob somebody whom they would have seen receiving plenty of money from some bank. They tried to watch at different banks, but they could not see from the street through the windows up to the counters.

13. To help out, they equipped their car with a concealed periscope, and they could see better. But this too, did not help: David at the periscope had never enough time to describe the person to Jean well enough so he could recognize and attack him, or the person went in a "wrong" direction where he could not be attacked.

14. They had no difficulties with the car, although this was stolen. They parked the car in the courtyard of the police headquarters, together with the cars of the policemen and of some other private persons. Besides, the car was foreseen with a forged registration plate, showing the number of a well honorable person.

15. At last they decided to make an ordinary hold-up in a bank. Everything went smoothly. This was in June 1950.

16. Soon after this Jean attired the attention of the authorities by too lavishly life. He was arrested and confessed, implicating David also.

17. David fled, but was arrested when trying to pass the French-Spanish border.

18. David was sentenced to 7 years in jail.

19. His wife requested and got divorced. She was pregnant at that time, and in Nov.1950 gave birth to their son Gabriel.

20. David was hold successively in the following prisons: Paris, Prison de la Santée for 2.5 years, later at Fresnes, Poissy, Rion, Nimes and Avignon.

21. The sentence was shortened by 10% on the occasion of the election of the new President of the Republic. Three month he got granted for good conduct.

22. David said having never been out for gain: he had made all this for excitement. He did not like roberies because there one had to threaten, or even to use weapons against, innocent people. He has often had boxes full of money, not knowing what to do with it. If now consenting to do things for the Americans, he he would not ask for money, he would take what he will be offered

II. ANALYSIS.

1. The debriefer was instructed to conduct the debriefing in a most friendly way, so that David would not get suspicious about the purpose of this debriefing.

2. David was asked by Charles to tell the debriefer his full story, so that this could be used in planning of the cover-story for his future activities.

3. In compliance with those instructions, the debriefer gave David full freedom of telling the story in his own choosen way, without being much interrupted. He was asked but a few explanatory questions, sofar those could be inserted without causing any suspicion, and sofar the debriefer was in the situation to put those intelligently: he himself did not have much advance information on David. In some cases David asked whether an item he was just telling, was important or necessary for the planning of his coverstory, what in most cases was confirmed.

4. However, David did not give the full story in its details. Besides, there are some contradictions between the different parts of his story. Some events, as described by him, seem to be unbelievable.

5. Unfortunately, the debriefer is not in command of shorthand, and he had no support of consealed tape-recording. Thus, short key-notes and the memory of the debriefer were the only sources of information when the debriefing report was later written. Due to this, some details of the story got lost or confused, especially when it appeared that David changed some details during the second session of the debriefing.

6. To clear those points, additional questions should be asked. Some of those questions can still be asked without alarming David's suspicions, whereas others are of a kind which would certainly show David that those are asked for control purposes. This shlould be born in mind when drafting the final list of additional questions, and when deciding the conditions under which those shall be asked.

7. The here given list of additional questions is but a tentative one, drafted on the basis of this one debriefing report only. (See: K,1 and 2.)

The capital letters and the numbers in front of each question refer to the corresponding items in this debriefing record, or, if such items do not exist, indicate the need to cover additional items.

The small letters are for later references to the additional answers or sub-items.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

A 1. a. Other visible defects? (the damaged elbow?)
b. Religion?
c. Relatives and friends with whom he correspondes?
d. Any real or claimed connections with political parties?
2. a. Nationality of his divorced wife?
b. Her religion?
c. When married?
d. Addresses on which they lived together?
e. Last address of the family known to David?
f. When was the divorce requested? When granted?
g. When did David see his wife for the last time?
h. When did David see his children for the last time?

3. a. Father's year of birth? Or age?
b. His last address in Paris
c. The date of his departure from Paris to USSR?

4. a. The date of mother's death?
b. Mother's year of birth? Or age when died?

5. a. When did Helen go to Berlin? On which terms?
b. When did she work with the East-Ministry?
c. Where else has she worked in Berlin or Germany?
d. When was she married to Irakli ? (1942 or 1943?)
(In which church and/or registrar's office, and where feted?)
e. Where did the couple live in Berlin?
f. When did Helen return from Vienna to Paris? Together with whom ? (1946, with husband and parents? What about the children?)
g. When was Dimitri born, and where? (in Vienna, end of '47?)
h. Together with whom did she go to USSR?
(Nothing was mentioned about the children.)

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16. a. Any information concerning Irakli LORDKIPANIDZE,
b. and his relatives?

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

B. 1. David has said that he has been to 18 schools. He listed eleven schools, with two sections in one of them, thus, together 12 schools. Which are the six not mentioned? He should give a full list of schools, in chronological order, together with the addresses of the family at those periods.

18. a. In which hotel did he live when working in the railroad station?
    b. Who was his employer?
    c. How much he was paid for the work?
    d. Which were the hours of his night job?
    e. What did he do during the days?

19. a. From which library did he steal the dictionary? (Name and address?)
    b. Where did he live at that time?
    c. Where did he live six month later when the police arrested him?
    d. Where was he detained on this occasion, for how long?
    e. Had he to continue to renew the identity papers every three months? For how long this went this way?
    f. Was he later issued new, permanent identity documments? (When, by whom, which documents?)

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

C. 1. a. When was David sent to the courses of N.C.Os?
b. Who was the officer in charge of these courses? or his immediate supervisor there?

2. a. When they were sent to BARCARES?
b. How long they stood there?

3. a. When he was returned to Paris and discharged?
b. His address after the discharge (with the parents?)

5. a. Which identity documents he used when registering with the Labor Office for work in Germany, POELITZ?
b. Where did he live in POELITZ?
c. What was his job in the factory?
d. How much he was paid? The method of paying: weekly, beweekly, or how?
e. Which identity papers he had when outside the factory?

7. a. How did he get the travel permit from the Police in Stettin? What did he show to the police for this purpose?
b. Did he go together with Paskal to the Police?
c. Did they (or he) have leave permit (s) from the factory
d. Where did he live during his stay in Berlin?

8. a. How many letters he took with him from Berlin to Paris?
b. Who gave him those letters?
c. Where did he hide the letters when en route?
d. Did he deliver the letters in Paris? How?

9. (His story of going in Achen to the GESTAPO to ask for a permit to go to Paris, when having on himself different letters, and when in possession of but a leave / travel permit to Berlin, with a forged date, seems unbelievable - or most imprudent). Therefore, he should be asked to repeat the stepy about his steps in Achen which he made to become a leagal permit for the trip.

11. Which documents David had on himself when crossing the border at Eupen-Malmedy?

17. a. Where did his parents live at that time? Give address.
b. When was this?

18. (David said not to remember where he lived during his stay with the JOHO factory).
a. How long it took him to arrive to his working place, and to get home in the evening?
b. Which means of transportation did he use?
c. When was the search made in his room?

C. 19.d. At what time of the day was the search made?
e. Was he present at the search?

20.a. For how long did he remain with the JOHO factory?
b. What was said in his discharge papers as reason of discharge?

21. a. Which home address did David report in the Labor Office in Berlin when applying for a new job?
b. Did he show his release certificate from the previous working place?

22.a. Where did David meet Pascal in Berlin? When was this?
b. What has Paskal spoken David about his life and adventures during the period of separation?
c. Where did Paskal live in Berlin?

23.a. Which stamp did David coppy on the electric bulb to his forged leave permit? (Give the text of the stamp or seal
b. Which stamp ~~xx~~ did he imprint on the same permit in the office of the foreman?
c. Why did he call the office of the foreman an "atelier"?
d. Did David forge the leave permit for Pascal also?

24.e. Did David go back to the Labor Office together with Pascal or alone? Or alone with both certificates?

25.a. What was the reason to ask for Passports for Foreigners?
b. Which country of destination was mentioned in their requests for passports? (David has said that the passports were made out for a journey to Paris only. It ~~xxxx~~ seems being unbelievable that such passports were issued for a travel to Paris which was occupied by the Germans)
c. For how long a period was the passport valid?
d. On which address did David's family live at that time?
e. Where did he stay in Paris at this occasion?
f. Where stood Pascal?
g. Was there no search for him after he dissappeared from the factory? (His mother could have known of this if he was looked for in Paris.)

26.a. How much money did he have when starting from Paris to Brazil?
b. How much had Pascal?
c. In which currency was this money?
d. Which identity documents did he have for this journey?
e. Were these documents already prepared for their journey to Brazil? How, which entries they had?

27.a. On whom was the map when David and Pascal were caught by the guards after they had returned from Spain?
b. Which guards caught them?

28. a. Why was it necessary to instruct Pascal to say that David had bought the map?
b. What else did he instruct Pascal to say or not to say?
c. How does he know that Pascal was questioned first?
d. What questions was Pascal asked to which you had prepared a coordinated answers?

29. a. Which explanation you gave to the officer for your presence in the border area?.
b. Which explanation gave Pascal?
c. Were you present at the interrogation of Pascal?
d. Which relations between you and Pascal did you report?

30.
a. Why did you ask for tickets to PAU?
b. How much did the ~~tickets to PAU~~ cost?
c. How much did those to Paris cost?
d. Who paid for the tickets? In which currency?
e. Was PAU on the normal direction from Bayonne to Paris?

37. a. What did David tell to the officer about his presence in Lion and wherefrom he was coming?
b. Did he spoke something about his brother? What?
c. What had he said, where was he coming from?

38. a. Where did the family live in Paris when David returned from this trip?.
b. When was this?

39. a. Which identity papers David used when reporting in Paris for the employment with the NSKK?
b. Did he have to show his driver's license?
c. Where and when did he get the driver's license?
d. How many months, which period of the year, he was in the drivers' unit Unter-den-Linden?
e. Who were the people he had to drive, who gave the orders?

40.
a. In which year and month he was sent by the NSKK to Paris?

42. a. Which was the number and/or the name of the unit to which David was detached at the French West Coast?
b. Where was the unit stationed?
c. Who was the commander of the unit? who were other superi-ors?

43. a. When was the NSKK unit asked to take an oath?
b. How did David refuse to take the oath? (The procedure?)
c. How long, after his refusal, he was retained there before he was returned to Berlin?

44. a. Which identity papers did David have with himself when brought to the NSKK punitive camp?
b. Which identity papers did he have when he went to the Police Headquarters?

C. 45. a. What did the Police asked and got on information about David's previous employment?
b. What did David tell about his relations with the BSAK?
c. Which home addresses he gave: in Paris and in Berlin?
d. Whom did he spoke in the Police HQ, and who issued him the certificate which he brought to the BSAK camp?

46. (49) (David has said that he had a room hired where he stood during his duty-free time.)
a. When and where did you rented the private room for yourself?
b. In what kind of a house this room was?
c. Who was the landlord or the landlady?
d. What was the rent?
e. Had you registered the room with your Police Unit?
f. For how long did you have this room?

48. a. How often he had to show himself in the hospita, for renewal of his convalessence certificate?
b. Was there a stamp used when the certificate was renewed?
c. How many times he had "renewed" the certificate himself?

51. a. When and where (town, occasion) did David get acquinted with Asterée ?
b. Since when did Asterée knew of his falcifications?
c. Since when did she help him in this? How did she help?
d. Where did he get the typewriter ?
(52) e. When was this certificate re "surgical operation" prepared and used?
f. On haw many occasions did David use this certificate?

57. a. Where did he learn this trick with the two documents - presenting the false one first?

59. a. Sketch all the seals and stamps ALLOU has made for you.

60. a. Which documents you have supplied with filigree nets prepared by youself? Where did you learn this?
b. Form-letters of which offices did you let be printed through the intermediary of Allou?

70. a. Was WERWERT the real name of the man for whom you prepared a Spanish passport, or why was this name used?
b. Who was Werwert according to the passport you prepared for him?
c. Did you photograph Werwert to get the necessary photo? where did you do this?
d. Where did you get the necessary "visa" for the pass?

71. a. What was the name of the soldier in the switchboard of the commandantura in Paris?
b. What was his address in Berlin?
c. Describe the family, give names, ages.
d. Describe their living place, or where you met the wife?
e. Were the soldier and his wife witting of their use?

C. 76. a. Give as many names and addresses of people for whom you prepared false documentation as you remember.

b. Have you prepared documents for mass-transportation except those for your parents and sister from Berlin to Vienna?

80. a. Where, how many times, did you meet the Belgian girl?

b. Who of his friends or patrons had visited his living place

81.

a. Where did he meet ALLUMES on the morning when they brought the unexploded bomb to his, David's, room?

82. a. How does he explain that the Belgian girl came to his living place and found him injured?

83. a. Why had Allumes, Sterée and Katz to come to the railroad station for David's meeting with the Belgian girl?

92. a. When did the parents and the sister of David go from Berlin to Vienna?

b. Which documents David had prepared for this move?

93. a. When and where was the meeting arranged between David and his father?

b. Was there anybody present in the room during this meeting?

c. What kind of a room was this?

96. a. What has he told to the specialists about his invention?

b. What did the specialists find being acceptable theoretically?

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

D. 1. a. Where did you develope the negatives and films, and where did you make the copies (the positices) and enlargements?
b. Did the landlord/landlady know of all this?

3. a. Through whom did you give money to your father?
b. How much was this? in which currency?
c. When and where was this?

E. 1. a. In which hotel in Paris did you try to register under a false name, and what, exactly, was this name?
b. Did you have any documents on this name? which?

3. a. Where did you live in Paris before your parents returned from Vienna?
b. The same question - after the parents returned from Vienna

4. a. Where, when, did David learn to know RenéeParrod?
b. Where did Renée live before they married?
c. Whom of Renée's relatives he knows and corresponds with?
d. The addresses of known relatives of Renée.

9. a. What was the name and address of the jevelry shop which they ransaked?

13. a. How was the periscope concealed in the car?
b. Which type and year of make the car was?

15. a. In which bank they made the hold-up?

20. a. Give names of inmates and of supervisors he remembers from the different jails he was hold.
b. What did he learn on "techniques and tactics" of clandestine work in these jails?
c. Who were his most important teachers in those subjects?

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23. List addresses where you lived after you were released from the prison, until you were contacted.

24. List jobs you have had during this period, giving addresses character of job, salary earned, or income if selfemployed.

G. CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS IN HIS ACTIVITY.

1. Irrational instability.

As a child he gets thrown out of six schools for having done nonsense. (Ref.: B 7,12,13,14,15,17.)

Nor does he finish the last, the photography and movie school, although he is about 21 years of age and should,thus, be able to think for himself. (B 18.)

Instead,he volunteers into the French Foreign Legion,thus, going in war against the Germans. (C 1.)

Later he volunteers for work in Germany, stays on jobs 3 to 4 months then flees the country (twice), and after a few days out of Germany, volunteers again for work there, all without any good, compelling reason.(C 18,22; 39,40.)

The reasons for changing his jobs when in Germany or with the Germans, xxx and the situations in which he changes or contemplates to change his jobs, are unreasonable,if not unbelievable. (C 45, 77.)

2. Lack of motivation.

He thinks that during the school age it was the inferiority complex that made him do nonsense: he wanted to show up despite being small in growth and having a funny name,(B 7a, 16.)

He is n o t doing anything for material gain,he has done none of his special activities for money, and he won't do this in the future. (E 22).

He has n o ideological motivation, neither patriotic,nor enough political feelings: he does not feel being a Georgian, he is not interested in the Georgian Throne, he has partly forgotten the Georgian language, and he wanted to register as a Frenchman. (A 1; E 1.)

Although he"hates the Russians in General", and even more the Soviet-Russians, this hatred was not strong enough to make him join the German-sponsored Georgian anti-Soviet unit.(C 4,8.)

His longing for thrill and excitement, the single remaining motivation, seems to be limited to the more-or-less comfortable, physically easy activities, like forging of documents, and fooling officials with those documents, playing a wise man who acts according to his psychological tricks. (C 24,36,37,57; D 6.)

This love of excitement was not strong enough, just as was not the political motivation, to bring him to more dangerous, and more demanding acts.(C 4, 8; E 2.)

Besides, this longing for excitements has ~~xx~~ decreased with the age. When during the school age he did not care what his parents felt when he was being thorwn out of all schools, when he caused brands, stole, was arrested by the police (B 6,19), and when in 1939 he was bold enough to volunteer to the foreign legion, then, in later years, he is not so bold any longer,as mentioned before, and he is held back by the thought of his mother's and his wife's feelings. (E 5, 10.) He even needs the repeated approaches of Jean Adamx, and coersion, to get over the restraining influence of his wife.

During the debriefing, although he was left in full freedom to tell his story, to feel, to live it once more, he did not show any excitement; he spoke as if telling the story of an other person, leaving the impression of a man weary of his turbulent past, possibly longing for the family (he mentioned having not seen his wife since 1950).

3. <u>Lack of initiative</u>.

His troubles in the schools seem having started when he got acquainted with Jean ADAM whose plans he followed, although he "was sure that he could have made better plans".(B 11.)

In Germany he had PASCAL who did not like the jobs,spoke of leaving those, whereupon"they"then decided to flee.(C 6,22.)

Later Jean ADAM is back again with his bad ideas and intentions, even blackmailing David into action.(E 5, 11.)

4. <u>Lack of planning</u>.

He often acts under the effect of a momentary thought, without planning, or he changes the plans if there were any.

Sometimes those acts or changes are just ridiculous, and show how bad was the "planning" itself. (C 26, 30,34.)

Thereby he neglects the neccessary security precautions, and takes unneccessary risks. (C 10, 13, 16, 17, 77, 78, 81, 84, 87, E 1.)

Sometimes, when his "plan" does not work, he gets lost and remains inactive, lets things go their own way. (C 15.)

H. RELIABILITY OF THE STORY.

1. His story gets unbelievable because too often:

a/ he has "good luck" which helps him (C 15,16,27,30,78,a.o.),

b/ his opponent is stupidly derelict, which enables David always to come out a winner, to escape the danger of being captured. (C 10,23,23,29,36,37,44,45,52,58,77.)

2. There are statements in his story which are not well believable, f.i.:

- that he and Pascal got leave- or travel-documents from the Police in Stettin without having had any leave certificate from the factory, or that he, having been only for a few months in Germany, knew the language well enough and could prepare forged leave certificates for himself and Pascal. (C 7.)

- that he does not remember where he did live in Berlin when employed as a photographer, when this place was searched. (C 18)

- that "Passports for Foreigners" were issued by the German authorities so easily, without any checks, on so lomited purpose as was theirs: only for a short leave in Paris. (C 25, 29.)

- His tutoring of Pascal concerning the map: this was not necessary at all, because it really was he, David, who bought the map, Pascal could not have stated wrongly. (C 28.)

- that he was allowed to go from the NSKK penal camp to Police H.; that the Police engaged him without any investigation of his past; that the NSKK penal camp released him simply on the basis of a note that he had registered for work with the Police. (C 44-46.)

- that he, at this time, knew the trick with the combination of a false and a true document, (C 57.) and -

- - that the higher an officer, the easier is to fool him (D 6),
- - that one has to use the "lack of link" between different authorities: to present a (forged) document of one authority to an officer of an other authority, who would not find the forging. (This was mentioned in connection with D 6.)

- that the officer in OKW ABW gave him the top-secret location of the installation without having asked for the purpose of his visit. (C 77.)

- that he was so security conscious and did not meet the patrons in his living place, that the "Belgian girl", Allumes and others had not been to this place before. (C 80,81,82.)

- that he had ordered through Allou forged letter-forms of different offices by thousands of copies. (60).

J. SECURITY RISK.

1. Whether the story is right or invented, or "beautified", there are points in it which indicate to some security risks connected with this person:

2. - His father, sister, her husband, and probably their children are in the USSR, whereto they repatriated from France in 1948. (A3)

3. - His father, although a theoretical "pretender to the Throne of Georgia", is in so good relation with, and so well trusted by, the communists government of the USSR and of Soviet Georgia, that he is allowed to live permanently (over 10 years) in Tiflis, Georgia. (A 3.)

4. - His cousin Mathée Keresselidze, who was sent by the Germans as a spy to USSR, was caught there, and sentenced to 15 years in prison or hard labor, was later free to come to Moscow and to repatriate to France. (A 7.)

5. - His sister Helen, after she repatriated, was used by the communists as a teacher of languages in Georgia. Then, convicted for insulting talk about Stalin, and sentenced to 5 years in a detention area, she was later vindicated, received retroactively the salary for those five years, was allowed to come back to Tiflis, was occasionally at the same time in Moscow when Mathée was there, and they, occasionally, met there. (A 5.)

6. - Helen's husband Irakli Lordkipanidze, a former German SD man, repatriated to USSR together with his wife. (See p.1 above.) However, Mathé shall allegedly having heard nothing about his fathe when he met Helen in Moscow. (A 7.)

7. Such things happen sometimes, but they are far from belonging to everyday's pattern in Soviet life. The concentration of all those happenings on a very limited circle of David's relatives could hardly be occasional. This should have special reasons.

8. The question arises: If this concentration is not occasional, then - what is its purpose or reason, and how much is David involved?

9. Concerning David himself:

a/ According to this story he has acted in so many cases imprudently, just relaying on his "good luck" only, and the stupidity of his opponents, that this could have developed into a habit of his.

b/ He has spoken of having been very cautious and security minded when taking people to his living place (that only two friends have been there), and when meeting people. (C 80.)

But

But he, probably, has not thought of how dangerous it was for him to re-register two times in Paris under his right name for re-employment in Germany after he had abandoned there two working places. Nor has he thought how dangerous it was for him to visit his parents on those occasions in Paris, at the addresses on which he might have been wanted, while these addresses, probably, were registered as his home addresses when he applied for work in Germany.

c/ David has shown during the debriefing broad knowledge of different advanced techniques and tactics of clandestine work, which he claims having used. If believing his story, then the question arises: where could he have learned all this knowledge at that early time, before 1944?

d/ The incident of having instructed Pascal through the cellar wall what to say during the interrogation about the map, with no other items mentioned on what more he had instructed Pascal at the same occasion, makes one think that this part of the story is invented. It looks that David had been told of such pre-coordination of testimonies, that he had not quite understood the matter, and - relying on his "intelligence", was telling nonsense. (C 28 and H 2, related item.)

e/ David's acclaimed broad knowledge of different "psychological" tricks on one side, and on the other side his unwittingly demonstrated lack of understanding of many basic principles of clandestine work, leave the impression that David has heard of most of those clever things a f t e r he had used his primitive knowledge during WW II, and is simply trying to impress us by telling "clever" stories. This would be in line with his need of showing up. (G 2; E 7a, 16.)

f/ This could be true if he still is a "honest" crook, and the story is right in its main lines.
However, the too tight concentration of events, different information and alleged knowledge in this story, together with the unexcited, unpartial way of telling the exciting story by David, give also reason to think that the story is a "too good" cover-story of a penetration agent.

10. What could happen when David, being taken for a"honest crook", would be used in a clandestine operation?

a/ Due to his general instabilty and the trend to act under the effect of some momentary thought, he might easily deviate of the pre-arranged, secure plan of action, and may fall into difficulties through his irrational steps.

b/ Due to the lack of solid, binding motivation, and the trend to use his own"cleverness", he may "somehow" come to the splendid idea of contacting the "other side" and carry out the assignment

in his own, a better, perhaps less straining,easier way. In his eyes this does not need to be unhonest, because the boss knows that he is a crock, a honest, but clever one.

c/ If this analysis is right, then this hypothetical case of "honest" David is mooving along the road of a wise man's work which David likes to go: not too dangerous and straining physically, however, well exciting.

d/ If, however, David is a double agent, then he would not need any of the found traits in his past activity, and his way to the other side is simple, provided that he will not be detected here before.

X. SUGGESTED NEXT STEPS.

To avoid possible errors, the following steps are suggested:

1. A cross-check of all debriefing reports and other information available on David.

2. Drafting a list of additional fact-finding and control questions.

3. Asking these questions under simultaneous application of consealed tape recording, thus providing an opportunity for detailed study of the answers and reactions of David.

4. Secret checks on persons mentioned in David's story, especially on Mathée Keresselidze.

5. Secret checks with the French authorities on the last 10 years of David's whereabouts, activities and contacts, including the time in jails.

L. PERSONAL IMPRESSION
MADE BY DAVID ON THE DEBRIEFER.

1. Soon after the second session of the debriefing, on 29 Apr, the debriefer was asked by the assigner whether the debriefer, if he were in the situation of an agent to go together with David on a clandestine operation, replied:

NO, there is no rely on this man.

2. This reply stands at this day of closing of this report:

a/ it is dangerous to go with him, even if warned that he is or might be a double-agent and when, thus, prepared for the resulting special dangers - - he may add many more, unpredictable dangers by his irrational, flash-of-thought actions.

b/ it is still more dangerous to go with him if knowing his weaknesses, however taking him for a "honest" crook. No matter whether he be boss or subordinate, one can not rely on his adherence to the prepared plan and given orders.

c/ It is suicidal (unwittingly, of course) for a person who would be sent with him without being informed of his weaknesses, in full trust of his knowledges experience, rationality and all other necessary qualities which he does not have.

3. Despite of this rather negative impression, it must be said that David could still prove to be a satisfactory performer, and an acceptable calculated risk on many one-man special operations, this especially in view of the rather general shortage of "excellent" stock of candidates.

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